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GB 1442322 GB 0579949
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(54) Cutlery device

(57) A composite set of cutlery comprises plastic knife, fork and spoon held together by interengagement of single buttons 12 on one item e.g. 10 which engage in cavities 14 between groups 12 of four buttons on an adjacent item e.g. 11.

There may be for example two spaced sets of buttons or the buttons may be in continuous rows. The buttons are moulded into the plastic knife, fork and spoon which are designed as throw-away items.

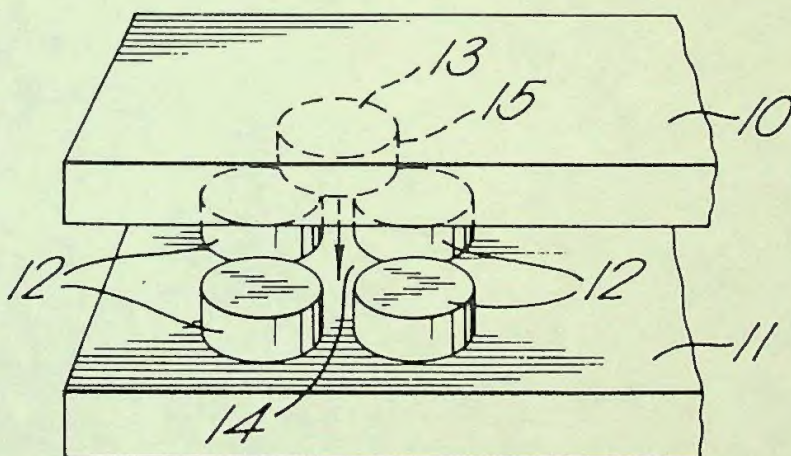


FIG. 1.

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The drawings originally filed were informal and the print here reproduced is taken from a later filed formal copy.

This print embodies corrections made under Section 117(1) of the Patents Act 1977.

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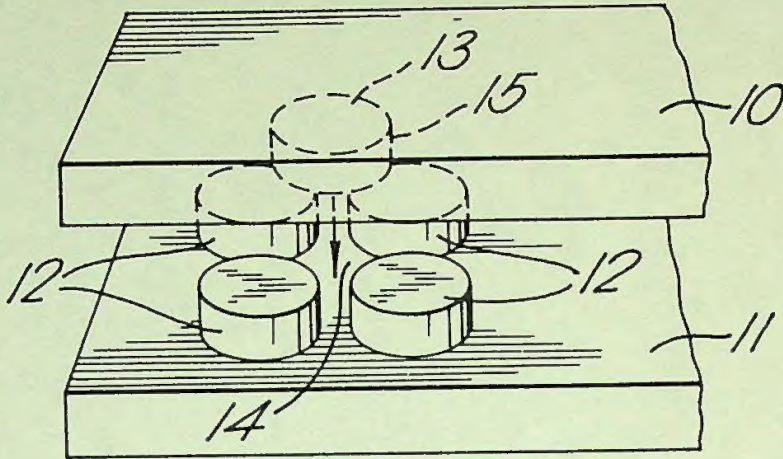


FIG. 1.

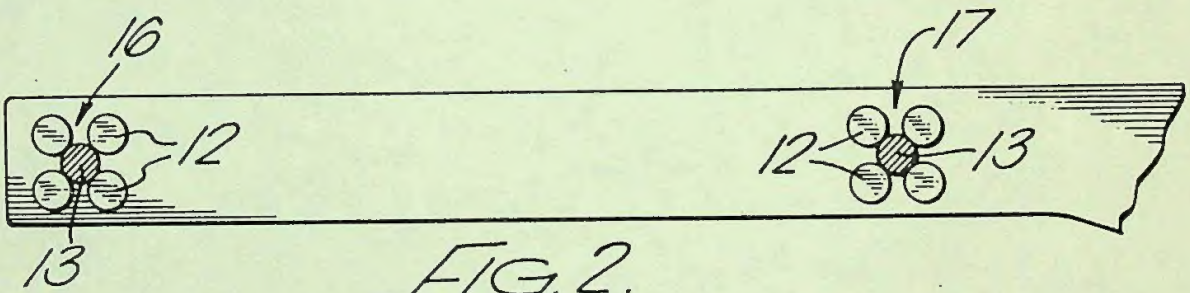


FIG. 2.

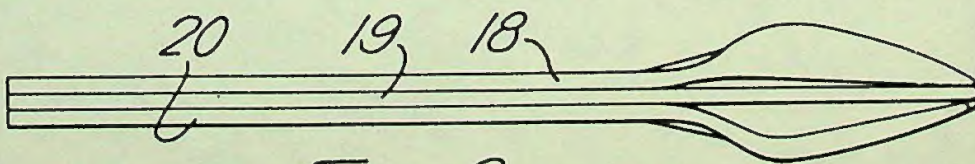


FIG. 3.

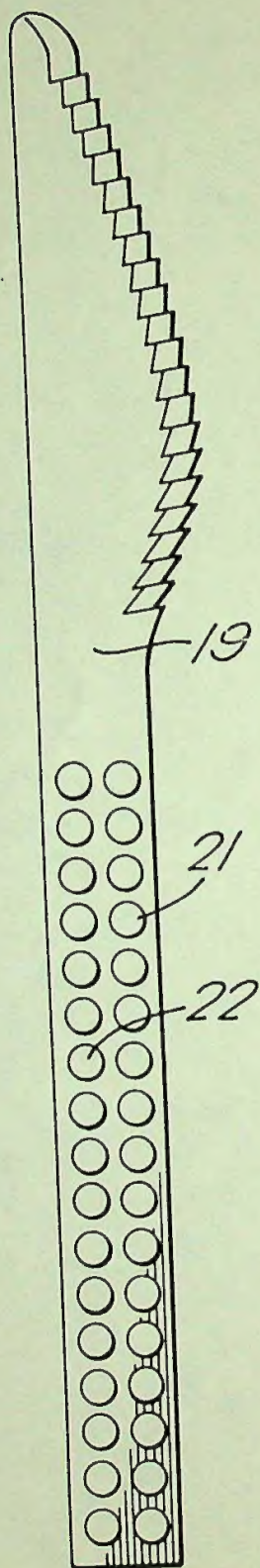


FIG. 4.

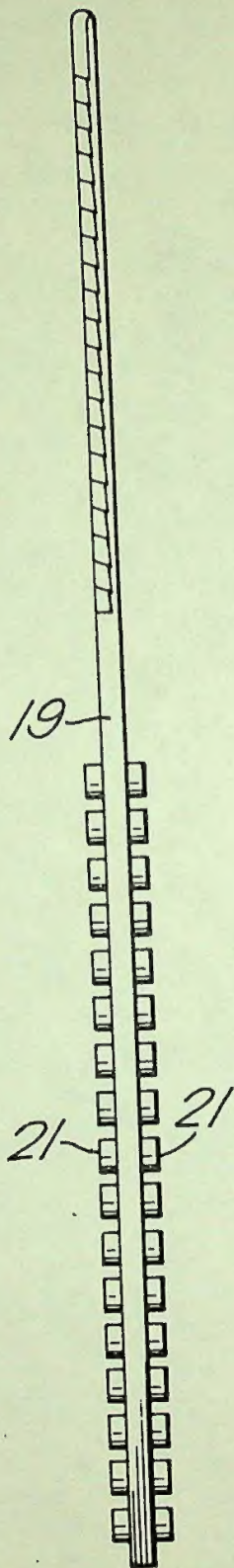


FIG. 5.

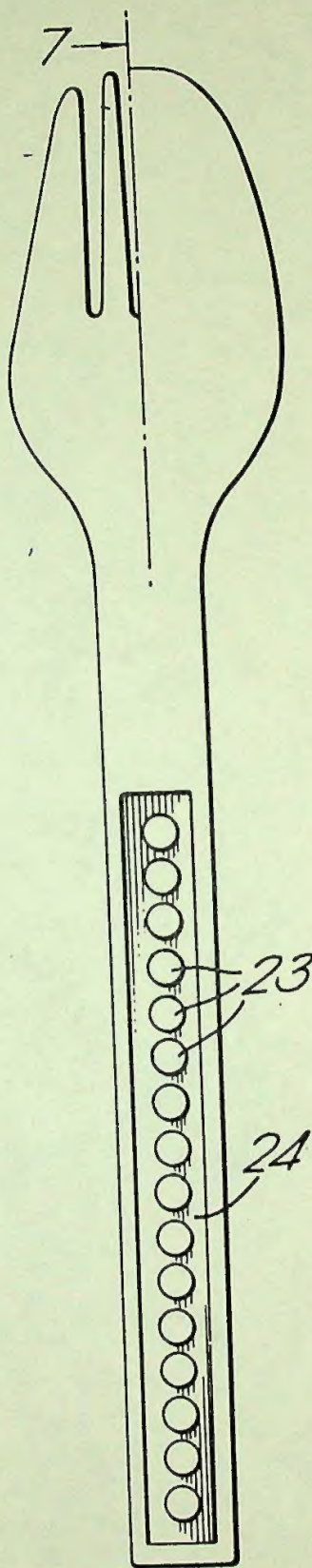


FIG. 6.

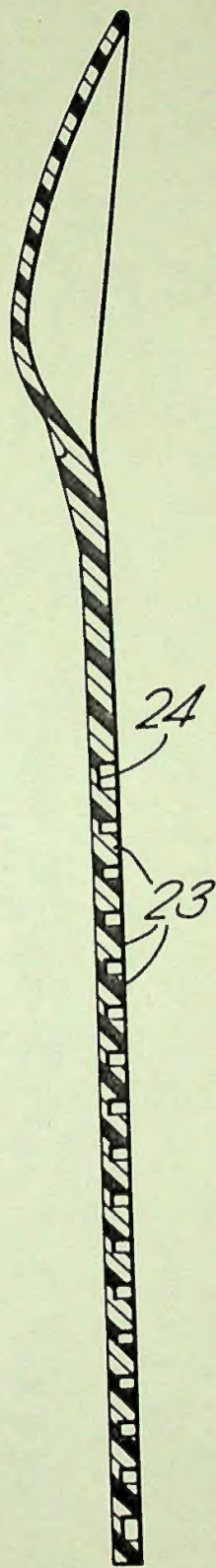


FIG. 7.

SPECIFICATION

Cutlery device

This invention relates to a cutlery device of the type in which various items of cutlery are combined into a unitary device for transport and storage but can easily be taken apart so as to use the individual items.

In accordance with the present invention a cutlery device comprises two or more cutlery items which have inter-engagement features by means of which the items can be removably held together for transport or storage. Preferably the inter-engagement features comprise at least four raised engagement features on one of the cutlery items and at least one corresponding raised feature on the other item, the single raised feature engaging in a cavity formed between the four raised features so as to form a resilient engagement.

The four raised features on one item and the single feature on the other item together constitute the engagement features referred to above and there may be several steps of these engagement features on each piece of cutlery. There may alternatively be two continuous rows of raised features or buttons on one piece of cutlery and one continuous row of single raised features or buttons on the other piece of cutlery so as to provide engagement throughout the length of the two pieces of cutlery.

One piece of cutlery may have engagement features on both sides so that it may have the two other pieces of cutlery joined to it, one on each side.

The continuous rows of buttons provide strength and tightness to the joint, a better appearance, and are easier to hold in the hand.

The raised features or round buttons are preferably moulded in plastic and the items of cutlery may themselves also be made of plastic materials. Round buttons are used instead of other shapes because it is easier to mould them and this reduces production costs.

The cutlery of this invention is easy to carry, has low production costs and therefore can be produced at a competitive price, and is disposable and easily detachable.

The joint formed is like a simple mortise and tenon joint, i.e. it forms a male and female joint.

In the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 illustrates a single set of engagement features applied to two pieces of plastic cutlery in accordance with this invention;

Figure 2 shows the use of two sets of the engagement features of the type shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 shows how the assembled set of cutlery looks from a side elevation;

Figure 4 shows a side elevation of a knife which has two rows of raised features on each side of it, the two rows being shown in the plan view of the knife in Figure 5;

Figure 6 is a complete Figure illustrating both a fork and a spoon. The lower half of the Figure illustrates the fork and upper half the spoon; and Figure 7 is a section on line 7—7 shown in Figure

6.

In Figure 1 is shown the end portions of two pieces of plastic cutlery 10 and 11. On the lower portion 11 are formed four raised buttons 12 which act as engagement features and are moulded in plastic. On the portion 10 is a single raised button 13 which is adapted to enter the cavity 14 formed between the four buttons 12 so that the exterior surface 15 of button 13 engages the corresponding surfaces of the buttons 12 and holds the two items together resiliently.

In Figure 2 an extended portion of the same cutlery is shown and it will be seen that there are two sets of engaging buttons 16 and 17 each of which is in the form shown in Figure 1.

When three items of cutlery are joined together they appear as in Figure 3 in which a spoon 18 is joined to a knife 19 and to a fork 20 by inter-engaging features of the type shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Alternatively, as shown in Figure 4 a knife 20 has two rows of buttons 21, 22 on each side and a corresponding fork and spoon each have a single row of buttons 23, the buttons being formed in a trough or recess 24 in the fork and in the spoon but on opposite sides. When these three items are brought together they form a composite cutlery device of the type shown in Figure 3.

CLAIMS

1. A cutlery device comprising two or more cutlery items which have inter-engagement features by means of which the items can be removably held together for transport or storage.

2. A device according to claim 1 and in which the inter-engagement features comprise at least four raised engagement features on one of the cutlery items and at least one corresponding raised feature on the other items, the single raised feature engaging in a cavity formed between the four raised features so as to form a resilient engagement.

3. A cutlery device according to claim 2 and in which there are several steps of the engagement features on each piece of cutlery.

4. A cutlery device according to any preceding claim and in which there are two continuous rows of raised features or buttons on one piece of cutlery and one continuous row of single raised features or buttons on the other piece of cutlery so as to provide engagement throughout the length of the two pieces of cutlery.

5. A device according to any preceding claim and in which one piece of cutlery has engagement features on both sides so that it may have the two other pieces of cutlery joined to it, one on each side.

6. A device according to any preceding claim and in which the inter-engagement features are round buttons are moulded in plastic and the items of cutlery may themselves also be made of plastic materials.

7. A device according to claim 1 and in which one set of inter-engagement features are in the form of a single row of buttons formed in a trough in one item of cutlery and the other set of inter-engagement features is in the form of two rows of raised buttons forming cavities into which the single row of

buttons fit.

8. A cutlery device substantially as hereinbefore

particularly described and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

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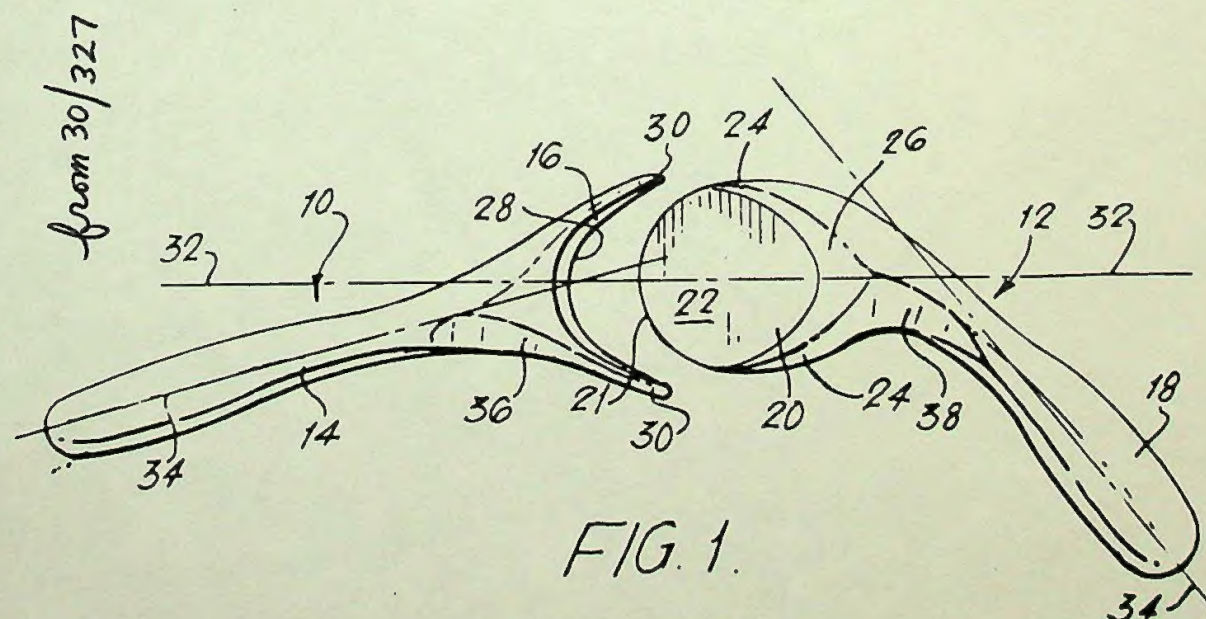
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(54) Set of children's cutlery

(57) A set of eating implements for a young child comprises two implements, one including a scoop member 20 for the receipt and retention of food thereon, and the other having a pusher member 16 for the collection and delivery of food to the scoop member 20. The pusher member 16 has a concave wall 28 adapted to contact and snugly receive a complementary edge 21 of the scoop member as the members are brought together and engage to form a line of contact therebetween. Each implement has a handle 14, 18 extending out of the plane containing the line of contact for grasping by a child using the implements. In use, the pusher member 16 is moved over a plate to collect food against the wall 28 thereof, and the members brought together to deliver such food to the scoop member 20. The scoop member 20 with food thereon can then be raised to the mouth for feeding.



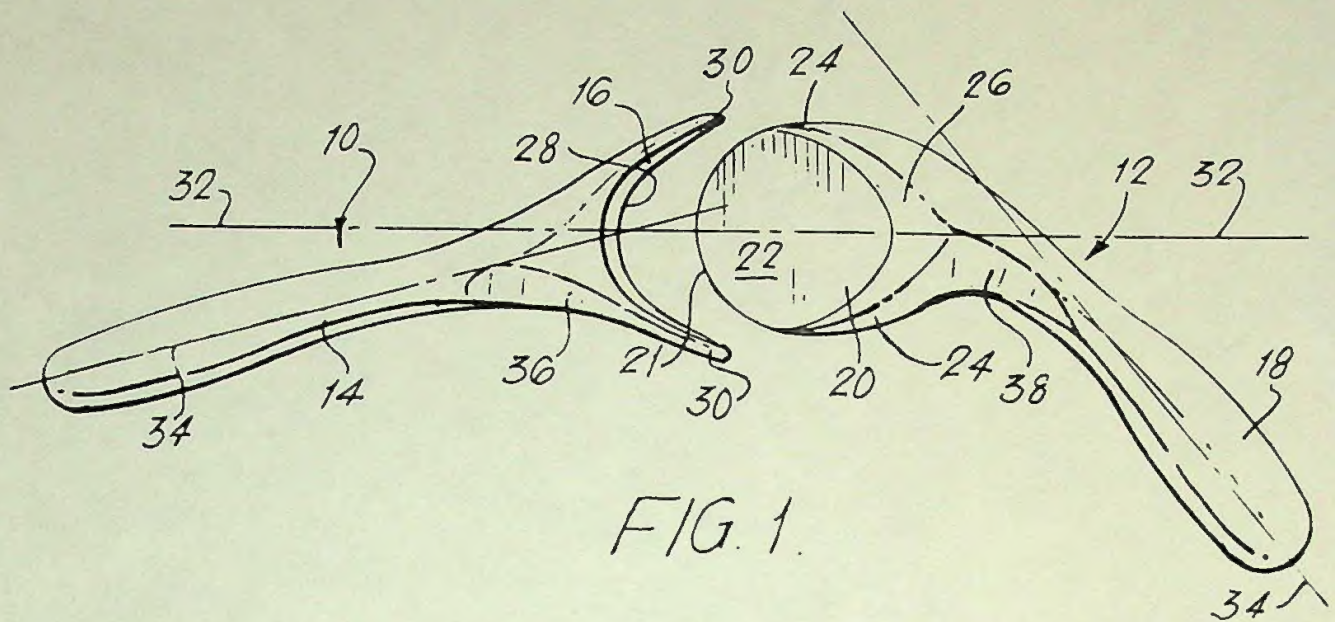


FIG. 1.

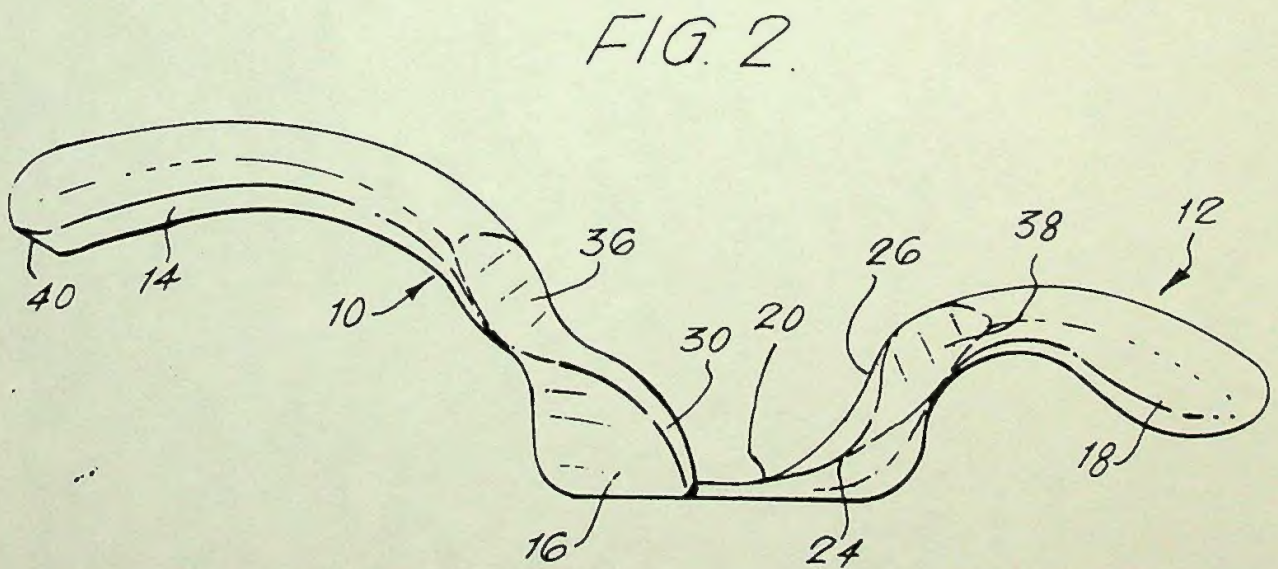


FIG. 2.

SPECIFICATION

Set of children's cutlery

5 This invention relates to cutlery and in particular cutlery for use by a young child.

In the distant past, cutlery for a young child tended to include a straight edged pusher and a circular edged spoon. The problems with such cutlery were firstly that the straight edged pusher
10 tended to allow food being gathered by the pusher to slip away from the sides thereof, and secondly that the straight edged pusher member was not particularly effective to position food onto the circular edged spoon.

15 Recently, cutlery for a young child has tended to include a blunt pronged fork and spoon set. The problem with such cutlery is that the fork is not particularly effective with regard firstly to a pushing function since the prongs enable food to slip
20 through and secondly to a piercing function since blunt prongs are required for a child's safety.

It is an object of the invention to mitigate or overcome one or more of the above mentioned problems.

25 A set of eating implements for a young child in accordance with the invention comprises a pusher having a handle and a pushing portion to collect and push food, and a scoop member having a handle and a scoop portion to receive and retain food, the
30 shape of the pusher portion being shaped so as to encompass snugly a part of the scoop portion, whereby food collected by the pusher portion will be transferred onto the scoop portion when such portions are brought together.

35 Such eating implements enable a young child to gather and eat food easily and simply.

The shape of the pusher portion is preferably concave such that food collected is effectively retained and easily pushed along. The shape of the
40 scoop portion meanwhile is suitably convex in order to provide an area onto which food may be stored.

The scoop portion preferably has a flat base, which allows the child to push the scoop around on a plate on which the food is placed.

45 The longitudinal axis of the scoop and pusher portions are suitably turned in from the longitudinal axis of their respective handles, whereby when the handles are grasped, the scoop and pusher portions are turned towards the body of the user. In this
50 regard, reference is made to GB Publication No. 2122875, the contents of which are incorporated by reference.

The longitudinal axis of the scoop portion is preferably turned in from 30° to 60° from the longitudinal axis of the handle, while the longitudinal axis of the pusher portion is suitably
55 turned in from 5° to 25° from the longitudinal axis of the handle.

The scoop portion is turned in from the handle so
60 that it is not necessary for a child to use muscular effort (something over which young children have little precise control) in order to twist the scoop towards their own mouth or the food on a plate.

In particular, the scoop portion is turned in such
65 that the user merely has to lift the piece of cutlery to

their mouth without having to twist the piece of cutlery so that the scoop portion enters their mouth. For the pusher, the pusher portion is turned in such that the user can simply push the food around on
70 the plate without having to twist the pusher.

The handles of the scoop and pusher are advantageously of generally round, barrel-shape for easy fist-like grasping by a small child.

The handles of both the pusher and scoop also
75 may be provided with a relatively flattened surface adjacent the pusher and scoop portions for the ball of the thumb of the user to allow gripping and control of the piece of cutlery between the ball of the thumb and the four fingers grasping the handle.

80 When such a piece of cutlery is used by a small child, the child can comfortably hold and grip the handle with a fist, i.e. the clenched fingers, because of the barrel shaped particularly at the outer end of the handle. The thumb of the small child rests in the
85 flattened surface adjacent the operative portion and to assist in this the handle is preferably slightly curved to bring the relatively flattened surface towards the ball of the thumb. This enables the child to have a positive and comfortable grip and control.

90 The handles of the pusher and scoop are also preferably arched as viewed from the side of the piece of cutlery. The arching of the handle reduces muscular effort or action required by the child as he merely grasps the piece of cutlery and the pusher or
95 scoop portion assumes the desired position relative to the food on the plate.

The arching is preferably such that when the fist of a child grasps the handle, the ball of the thumb of the child coincides with and so easily rests on the
100 flattened surface without muscular effort to position the thumb, i.e. with the thumb reasonably relaxed.

The invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

105 Figure 1 is plan view of a set of eating implements in use in accordance with the invention, and

Figure 2 is side view of the set of eating implements shown in Figure 1.

A set of eating implements comprises a pusher 10
110 and a scoop member 12.

The pusher 10 has a handle 14 and pushing portion 16 to collect and push food, while the scoop member 12 has a handle 18 and scoop portion 20 to receive and retain food.

115 The shape of the pushing portion 16 is so shaped so as to encompass snugly the outer edge 21 of the scoop portion 20, whereby food which has been collected by the pusher portion 16 will be transferred onto the bowl 22 of the scoop portion 20
120 when the two portions 16 and 20 are brought together.

The bowl 22 of the scoop 12 has a flat convex oval shape, and no rim at the front or on part of the sides. This enable food to be easily pushed onto the bowl, and easily sucked off into the mouth of the child. A rim 24 starts half way around the oval base of the bowl 22 on one side and slightly closer to the centre on the other side of the bowl. The rim 24 rises rapidly to a high back 26 which prevents food, on
125 the bowl 22 from being pushed, or slipping off

again. The back 26 of the flat oval base curves gently upwards into the handle 18, so that there is no deep recess in the bowl 22 which would make it difficult for the child to get food off the bowl and into its

5 mouth.

The pushing portion 16 meanwhile, has an outer concave surface 28 which rises steeply up into the handle 14, the surface 28 terminating with two arms 30 which encompass the bowl 22 of the scoop 12

10 when the two portions 16 and 20 are brought together.

When the pusher 10 is held for use, the bottom of the surface 28 in the form of a curved pushing edge rests flat on the plate or other eating surface, and the surface 28 itself becomes vertical. When not in use and resting on a flat surface, the edge of the pushing portion curves upwards at each arm 30 from the surface upon which it rests and the surface 28 slants away from the edge. The pushing portion

20 is curved, firstly in order to gather food within the curve and keep it contained within the curve whilst it is pushed towards the scoop, and secondly, so that it fits precisely around the bowl 22 of the scoop, ensuring that all food pushed to the scoop gets

25 transferred onto the bowl. For the latter reason, the curve is not semi-circular, but more like a section of an oval, so that it fits the part of the scoop which has no rim.

The longitudinal axis 32 of the scoop and pusher portions 16 and 20 are turned in from the longitudinal axis 34 of their respective handles 14 and 18, whereby when the handles are grasped by a user, the scoop and pusher portions are turned towards the body of the user.

35 The handles 14 and 18 are also arched as viewed from the side of the pusher 10 and scoop 12, so as to reduce the muscular effort or action required by the child.

The angles and arches of the scoop 12, the handle 40 18, and the angle of joining of the bowl 22 to the handle all ensure that food, once on the bowl of the scoop can be easily taken to the mouth without use of fine muscle control or coordination of the arm or hand and without spills.

45 It is the function of getting food to the mouth which makes it necessary for the handle 18 to be arched to a lower angle than that of the handle 14 of the pusher.

The longitudinal axis 32 of the scoop portion is 50 turned in towards the body greater than that of the longitudinal axis 32 of the pusher portion.

In other words, the handle 14 of the pusher is slightly straighter (when viewed from above) than the handle 18 of the scoop. This is because it is not intended that the pusher be brought to the mouth and the shape of the handle 14 provides the best position for the pusher to push food towards the scoop.

The handles 14 and 18 are also provided with a 60 relatively flattened surface 36 and 38 respectively, the surface 36 and 38 being adjacent the pusher and scoop portions for the ball of the thumb of the user to allow gripping and control of the piece of cutlery.

With regard to the angling, arching and flattened 65 surfaces of the pusher 10 and scoop member 12,

reference should be made to GB Publication No. 2122875.

The handle 14 of the pusher 10 also has a flat area 40 provided at the end of the handle distant from the pusher portion 16, to enable the pusher 10 to remain upright when resting on a flat surface, and not roll over onto its side.

The set of implements 10 and 12 are designed to enable a very young baby to feed itself easily and safely and to help develop muscle control and coordination. Suitably the pusher and scoop are made of plastic, whereby there are no hard edges or sharp points, and is thus entirely safe and comfortable even for very small babies.

80 The handles 14 and 18 are also barrel shaped for easy grip.

CLAIMS

1. A set of eating implements for a young child 85 comprising a scoop member on one implement for the receipt and retention of food; and a pusher member on another implement for the collection and delivery of food to the scoop member, each implement having an handle, the shape of the members being complementary such that a portion of the scoop member can be snugly received in and form a line of contact with a portion of the pusher member whereby food collected by the pusher member in its said portion is transferred to said portion of the scoop member as the portions are brought together.

2. A pair of eating implements according to Claim 1 wherein said portion of the scoop member has a flat base and a convex edge, said portion of the pusher member having a concave surface complementary to said edge for the defining of food onto the scoop member.

3. A set of eating implements according to Claim 1 or Claim 2 wherein said portions define a plane of engagement when they are brought together, which plane contains said line of contact between the two portions, the handles extending from their respective said portions out of said plane.

4. A set of eating implements according to Claim 3 110 wherein the projections of the handles onto said plane form convergent lines.

5. A set of eating implements according to Claim 4 wherein said portions define a line of approach in said plane when they are brought together, said convergent lines defining different angles with said line when the scoop member portion is received in the pusher member portion.

6. A set of eating implements according to Claim 5 wherein the projection of the scoop member handle defines a larger angle with said line than does the pusher member handle.

7. A set of eating implements according to Claim 6 wherein said angles are respectively in the ranges 30° to 60° and 5° to 25°.

8. A set of eating implements for a young child 125 comprising matching first and second implements, the first implement having a scoop member with a flat section for resting on a surface and for the receipt and retention of food thereon, and the second implement having a pusher member

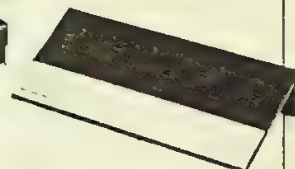
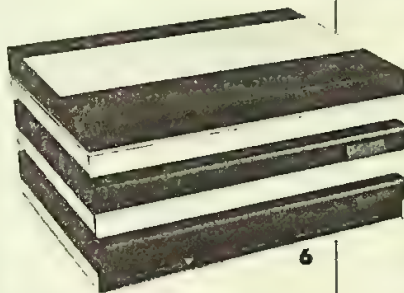
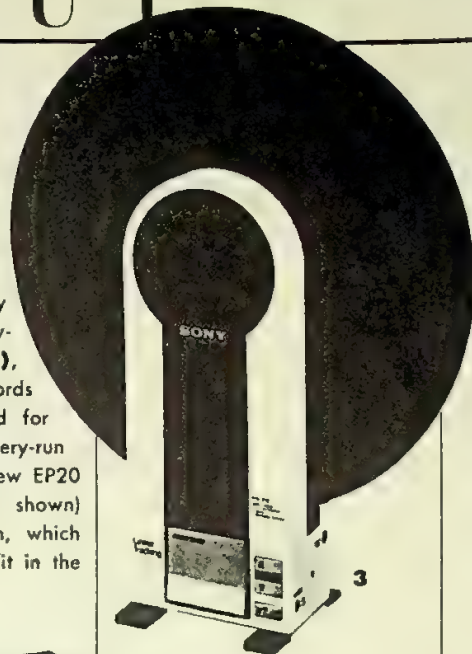
- including a concave wall for the collection and delivery of food to the scoop member, the flat section of the scoop member being formed with a convex edge which complements the concave wall
- 5 such that said edge is received by and forms a line of contact with the wall as the scoop and pusher members are brought together along a line of approach, each implement including an arched handle extending out of the plane of said flat section
- 10 when the members are brought together and in a manner such the projections of the handles onto said plane define convergent lines making different acute angles with said line of approach.
9. A set of eating implements according to Claim 1
- 15 or Claim 8 wherein each handle is formed with a flattened surface portion for engagement by the thumb of a user when the handle is gripped.
10. A set of eating implements according to Claim 1 or Claim 8 wherein the scoop member is formed
- 20 with a back wall for retaining on the scoop member food delivered thereto by the pusher member.
11. A set of eating implements according to Claim 1 or Claim 8 wherein the shape of the scoop member in plan view is oval, said line of contact
- 25 extending around an end thereof.

H B LOOKOUT PAGE 23

HOUSE BEAUTIFULEDITORS' CHOICE
DESIGNS

In 1983, a quiet revolution in sound took place with the introduction of the digital audio disk (not shown). A mere 4.7 inches in diameter, it is read by a laser instead of a needle, thus it never wears down or is dulled by dust. Up to 500 disk titles are now available. Magnavox and others are making players (about \$800 to \$1,200). ● In other electronic developments "small" and

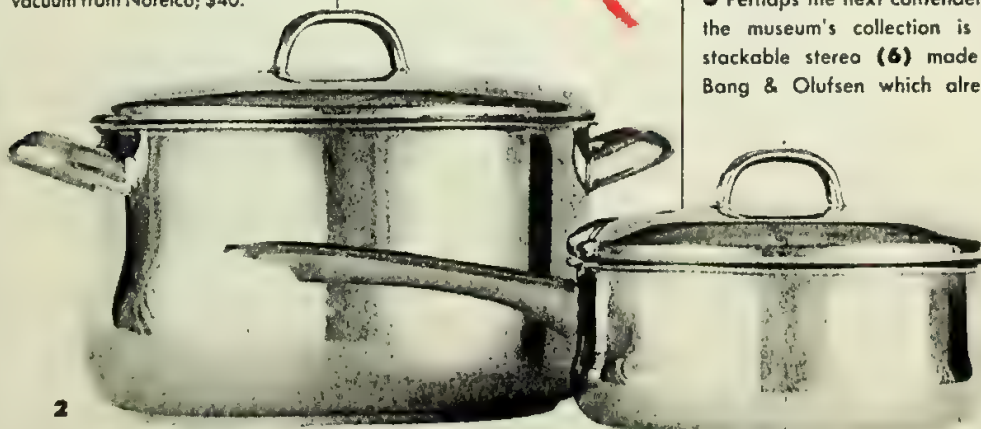
"portable" are the key words, as evidenced by Sony's 4-pound battery-run record player (3), which may do for records what the Walkman did for tapes; \$150. Also battery-run and diminutive is the new EP20 Brother typewriter (not shown) \$200, 13/4 inches high, which types silently and can fit in the briefest of cases.



The Museum of Modern Art has been a prime mover in focusing attention on the beauty of the simple object, be it a pair of poultry shears (5) or a sleek black clock (7), two of the items accepted into its collection in 1983. The shears, 9 1/2 inches long, have a hidden inner spring and safety lock on the handles, \$25; the clock has white hands and a black face that floats in a see-through acrylic crystal. ● Perhaps the next contender for the museum's collection is the stackable stereo (6) made by Bang & Olufsen which already



has 14 items in the museum. This latest introduction is also admirable for its space-saving innovation: the tape deck (\$695) and the receiver (\$1,195) are set in slide-out drawers, enabling the units to stack beneath the turntable (\$320). ● The Museum of Modern Art also influences design through its latest catalog with items such as the sleek carving knife and fork (4) that fit together to form their own case; \$25, Kaplan/Aronson. ►



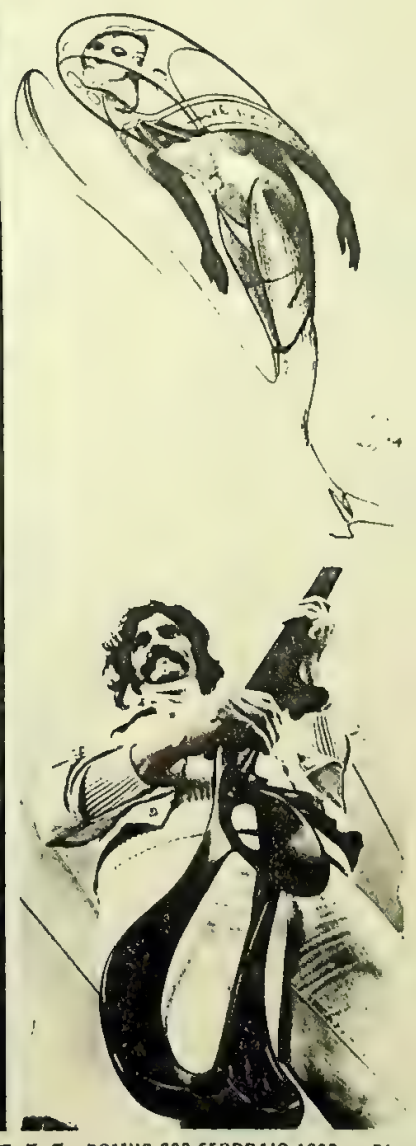
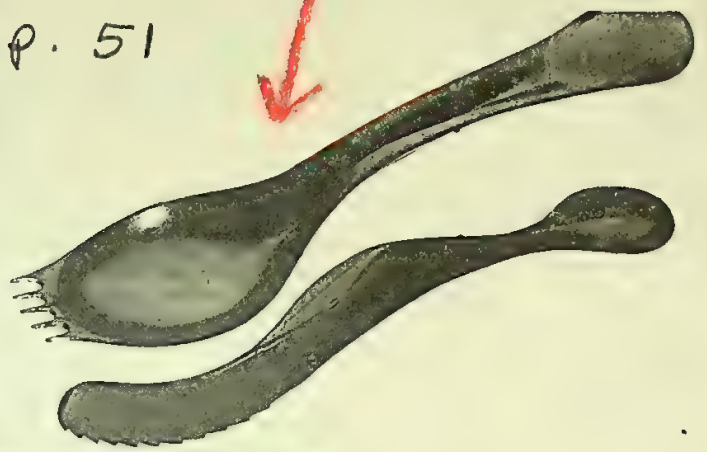
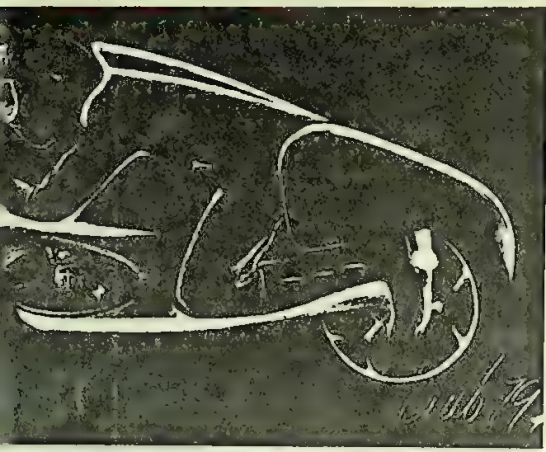
Because we buy appliances and cookware primarily for the work they do, good design has often been neglected—but not so in the case of Krups's striking space heater (1), 17 3/4 inches high, noiseless and programmed to turn on if the temperature dips below 41°; \$85. ● Equally handsome and practical are Megefesa's Bell Bottom Pots (2) with rounded covers that roll back steam for self-basting, eliminating the need to add nutrient-robbing water when cooking. A set of seven is \$139. ● Meritorious, too, for style and performance are the following (not shown): Douglas's whisper-quiet white humidifier, \$140; the first-ever electronic, super-accurate scale from Terraillon, \$50; and the Cleanup Machine, a handy 15 1/2-inch-long, portable white vacuum from Norelco; \$40.

D7/643

FEB, 1983

DOMUS 636

p. 51



D7/643

Pretty Practical. The new Triplo cutlery compact.

HONG KONG ENTERPRISE

MAY, 1981

P. 214

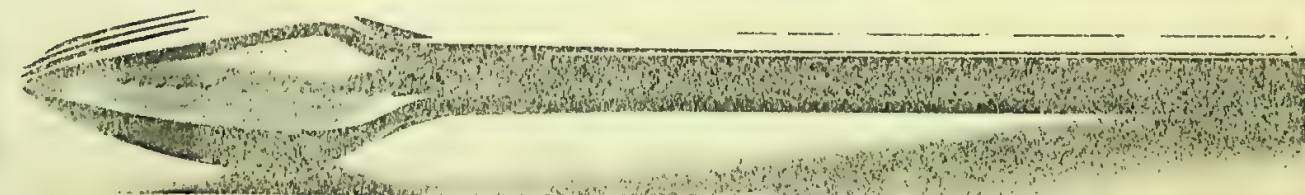


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Tel. 5-431258. Telex 65600 SFHK,
Cable. Sunfordco

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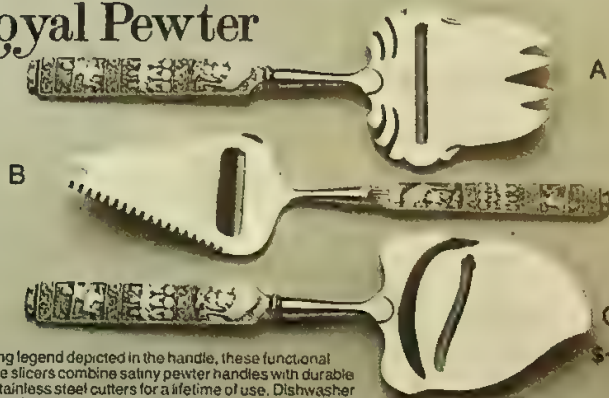
Both of these decks are prettier than a painting, and so is the antique tin card case. Each card is a bit larger and thicker than normal—like those used on riverboats in the 1890's. There's a black and a green deck—both with an antique gold "distillery design." The face cards are re-produced from 100-year-old artwork. So it's a real unusual set of cards for the serious player. Twin deck in antique case: \$7.50. Postage included.

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A Viking legend depicted in the handle, these functional cheese slicers combine satiny pewter handles with durable 18/8 stainless steel cutters for a lifetime of use. Dishwasher safe, tarnish resistant. Handsomely gift boxed with translation of the legend.

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D7/643

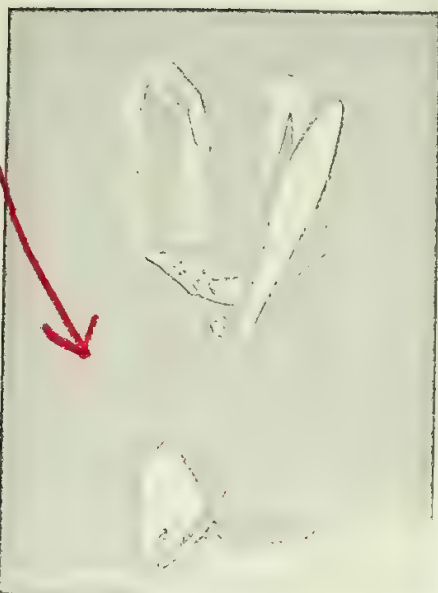
TABLEWARE INTERNATIONAL

NEW PRODUCTS IN PICTURES

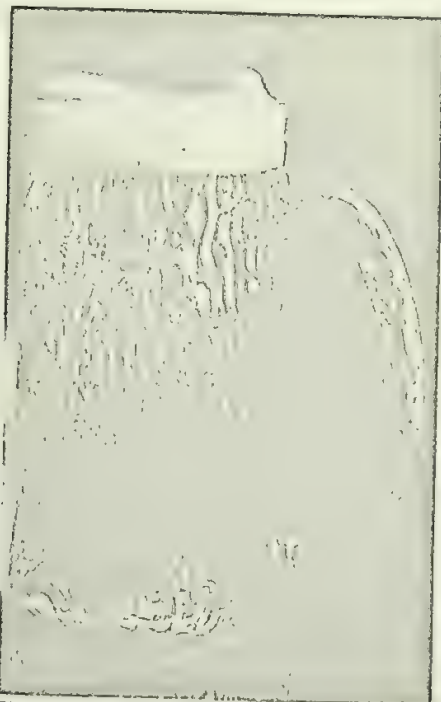
p.25

MAY, 1976

continued on next page



Party Piece, a dual purpose (one side has a cutting edge) fork designed for casual entertaining by George Butler of Sheffield Ltd, 101 Matilda Street, Sheffield S1 3PY

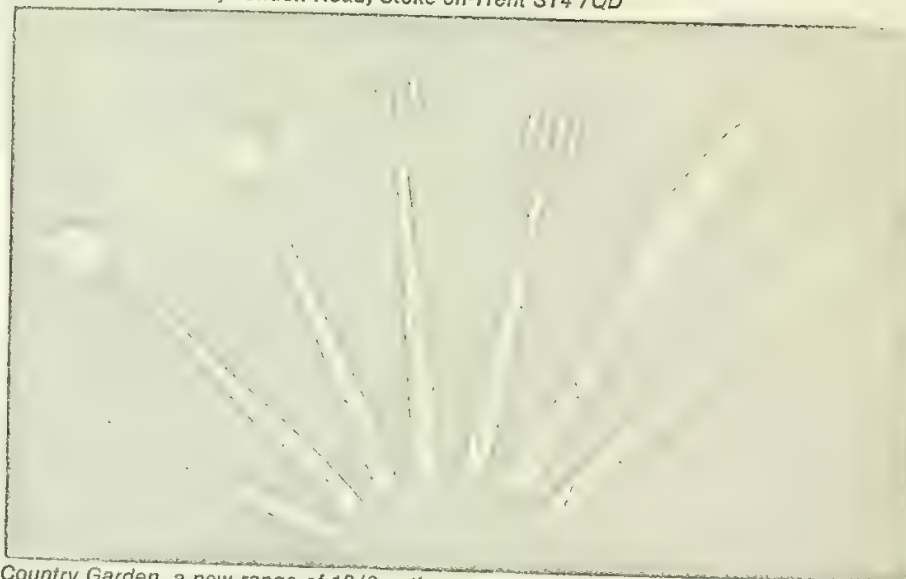


The Ravenhead Company, Pyrene House, Sunbury Cross, Middlesex TW16 7AX, has extended the best selling Siesta range with this 13-oz beer mug, available in two-mug packs

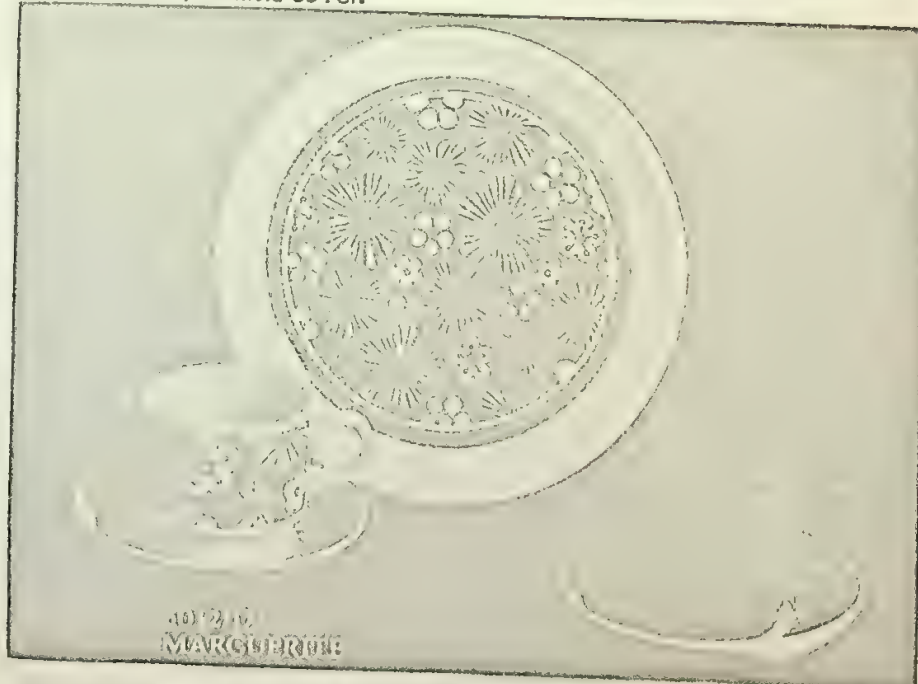
Right: Marguerite, the decoration in dark blue under a silvery-grey satin glaze, is new from Biltons Tableware Ltd, Longton Road, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 5BU



Biscay, its blue bands on white designed to complement Tangier, an all-over pattern in shades of blue also from the Lambeth stoneware collection, is new from Royal Doulton, PO Box 100, London Road, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 7QD



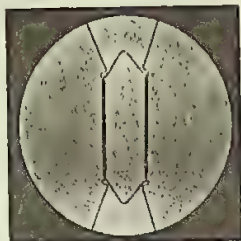
Country Garden, a new range of 18/8 cutlery available in seven-piece place settings, boxed sets, leatherette canteens and wooden cabinets from Viners Ltd, PO Box 13, Broomhall Street, Sheffield S3 7SN



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#550 for Plates 14" to 18"	5.10 Doz.
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NO. 25 RACK ASSORTMENT

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AUG. 1973

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674 Harrison St., San Francisco, Ca. 94107

D7/643
GROUP 290

Lawton et al.

1973

#1,319,811

GREAT BRITAIN 1,319,811
1 SHEET

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

This drawing is a reproduction of
the Original on a reduced scale.

Plastic

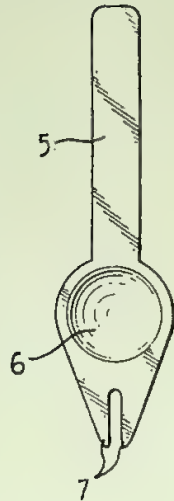


FIG. 1.

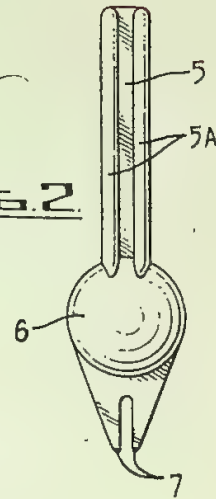


FIG. 2.

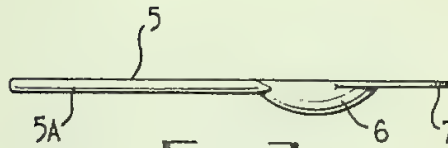


FIG. 3.

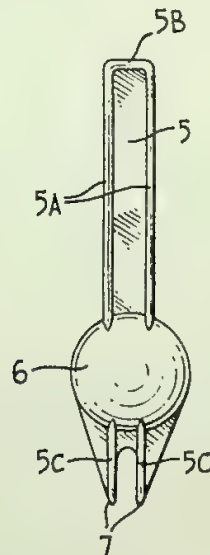


FIG. 4.

from 30/147
XR's D7/42
148

PATENT SPECIFICATION

(11)

1 319 811

DRAWINGS ATTACHED

(19)



GREAT BRITAIN
GROUP
CLASS...
RECORDED

1 319 811

- (21) Application No. 6486/70 (22) Filed 11 Feb. 1970
(23) Complete Specification filed 27 Aug. 1970
(44) Complete Specification published 13 June 1973
(51) International Classification A47G 21/02//B26B 11/00
(52) Index at acceptance
A4A C16 C20
B4B 130E 130G 130QX
(72) Inventors DENNIS ALFRED LAWTON
DAVID WARDEN PERRETT GREEN

(54) EATING UTENSILS

(71) We, POLYMER INJECTIONS MOULDINGS LIMITED, a British Company of Cruso Street, Leek, Staffordshire, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

The invention relates to eating utensils.

According to the invention there is provided an eating utensil comprising a handle, one or more prongs and an enlarged dished portion located between the handle and the prong or prongs, the upper surfaces of the handle and the prong or prongs, together with the upper edges of the dished portion, all being disposed in the same plane, and at least one outer edge of the prong or of an outer one of the prongs extending backwards in a straight line from the tip of the associated prong to the widest region of the dished portion to form a straight cutting edge at an angle to the handle.

Preferably two prongs are provided, the outer edge of each prong being formed as a straight cutting edge. The or each said outer edge may be sharpened or serrated to enhance its cutting capability.

Advantageously the utensil is made from a thermoplastic material by an injection moulding technique. The handle may be provided with one or more longitudinal ribs for stiffening purposes.

Embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a utensil;

Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view;

Fig. 3 is a side view; and

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing a modification.

Referring to the drawings, the utensil is adapted to serve the combined func-

[Price 25p]

tions of a knife, fork and spoon, and comprises a handle 5, a hollowed or dished portion or depression 6 which is capable of scooping up and retaining a liquid, and a pair of prongs 7. As best seen in Fig. 3 the upper surfaces of the handle and prongs and the upper edges of the dished portion are all disposed in the same plane. The outer edges of the prongs also extend backwards in a straight line from their tips to the widest region of the dished portion.

The reverse side of the handle is provided with a pair of longitudinal re-inforcing ribs 5A. In the modification shown in Fig. 4 these ribs are thinner and are joined by a transverse rib 5B at the free end of the handle. Further ribs 5C are also provided to rigidify the prongs.

In both cases the utensil is made from a thermoplastic material by injection moulding. The drawings illustrate utensils suitable for use in eating fish suppers, pie suppers or the like and which could be supplied free with such meals. The fork portion may be used to break up and lift portions of pie, for example, and the dished scoop or spoon portion may be used to scoop up gravy, peas or the like. Either outer edge of the prongs may also be used as a knife to break up or cut food.

It will be appreciated that the utensil could be produced in any desired size and is particularly suitable for delivery from vending machines with various type of snacks or meals. If made from synthetic plastics materials such utensils may be produced very cheaply.

Various modifications may be made without departing from the invention. For example the shape of the handle, scoop and/or prongs may be altered provided a straight outer cutting edge is retained. There could be any desired number of prongs from one upwards and the scoop

could be of elliptical or other non-circular shape. The stiffening ribs could also be altered or omitted. In a further modification one or both outer edges of the prongs could be relatively sharp or serrated so as to increase the utensil's capability as a knife.

It should also be appreciated that while reference has been made to the use of thermoplastic materials and injection moulding, utensils according to the invention could be made from other materials and by other techniques. Thermoplastic utensils could, for example, be produced using a vacuum forming process, or the utensils could be made from thermo-setting plastics materials using normal thermo-setting techniques.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. An eating utensil comprising a handle, one or more prongs and an enlarged dished portion located between the handle and the prong or prongs, the upper surfaces of the handle and the prong or prongs, together with the upper edges of the dished portion, all being disposed in the same plane, and at least one outer edge of the prong or of an outer one of the prongs extending backwards in a straight line from the top of the associated prong to the widest region of the dished portion to form a straight cutting edge at an angle to the handle.

2. An eating utensil according to claim 1 wherein two prongs are provided, the outer edge of each prong being formed as

a straight cutting edge.

3. An eating utensil according to claim 1 or 2 wherein said dished portion is circular or elliptical in plan.

4. An eating utensil according to any preceding claim wherein the or each said outer edge is relatively sharp to enhance its cutting capability.

5. An eating utensil according to any of claims 1 to 3 wherein the or each said outer edge is serrated to enhance its cutting capability.

6. An eating utensil according to any preceding claim made from synthetic plastics material.

7. An eating utensil according to claim 6 made from thermoplastic material by injection moulding.

8. An eating utensil according to any preceding claim including at least one stiffening rib provided on the handle.

9. An eating utensil according to claims 2 and 6 including two stiffening ribs on the reverse side of the handle and one on the reverse side of each prong.

10. An eating utensil substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figs. 1 to 3 of the accompanying drawings.

11. An eating utensil substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Fig. 4 of the accompanying drawings.

W. SWINDELL & PEARSON,
Chartered Patent Agents,
53, Queen Street,
Derby,
and at Hanley.

D7/643

Why buy two. When a spork[®] will do.

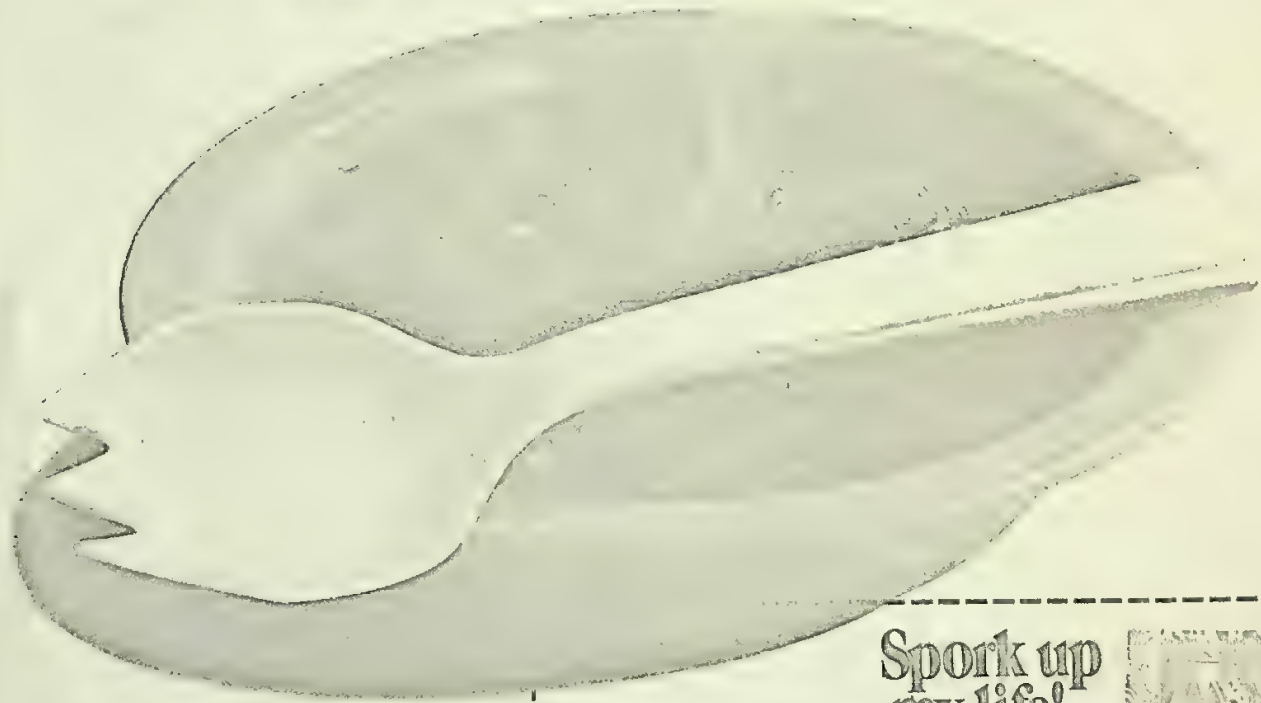
Save 3 big ways with Sporks. Save money. Save space. Save labor.
Why? A Spork is a spoon, a fork and a knife in one.
Sporks are safe, strong and sturdy. Made of heavyweight, highly sanitary virgin plastic. They're ideal for school kids and hospital patients ... won't break in the mouth. And there's no taste. No odor.
No washing up. No sterilizing. None of the problems of stainless steel cutlery. Serve Sporks, then toss them out. They can be crushed and cleanly burned.
No wonder more and more schools, hospitals, restaurants and snack bars are switching to Sporks
Sporks, and lightweight Sporkettes, also come with a napkin and plastic straw in easy-to-open packets. They speed up service.
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Sporks have been imitated. But their quality, strength and versatility have never been duplicated. Because only Van Brode makes Sporks and Van Brode is the largest maker of disposable cutlery in the world.

SEPT. 1, 1972
p. 17

VAN BRODE
MILLING COMPANY, INC.
CLINTON, MASS. 01510



INSTITUTIONS / VOLUME
FEEDING



Spork up
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Please send me all the details on Sporks. Plus a free Spork packet.

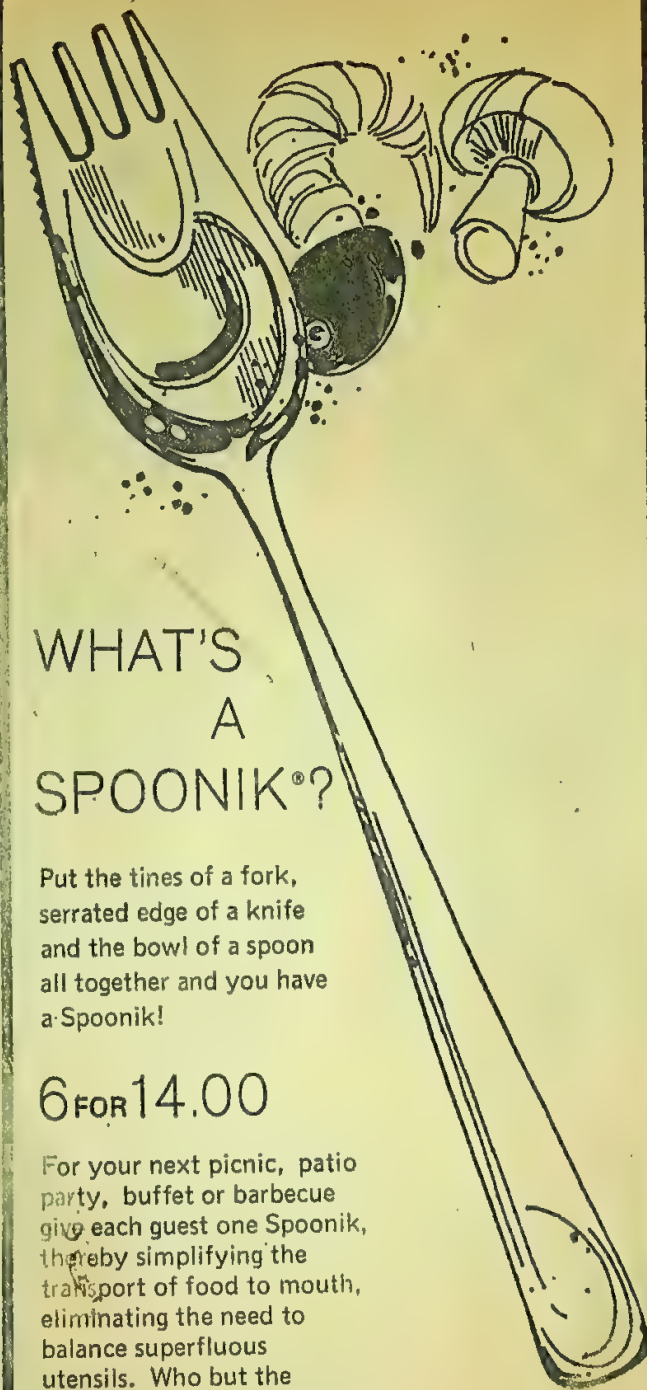
Name _____ Title _____
Firm _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
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Company, Inc., Clinton, Mass. 01510.



D7/643

(TOP RIGHT
PANEL)

THE WASHINGTON POST
THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1971
P. A12



WHAT'S A SPOONIK®?

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and the bowl of a spoon
all together and you have
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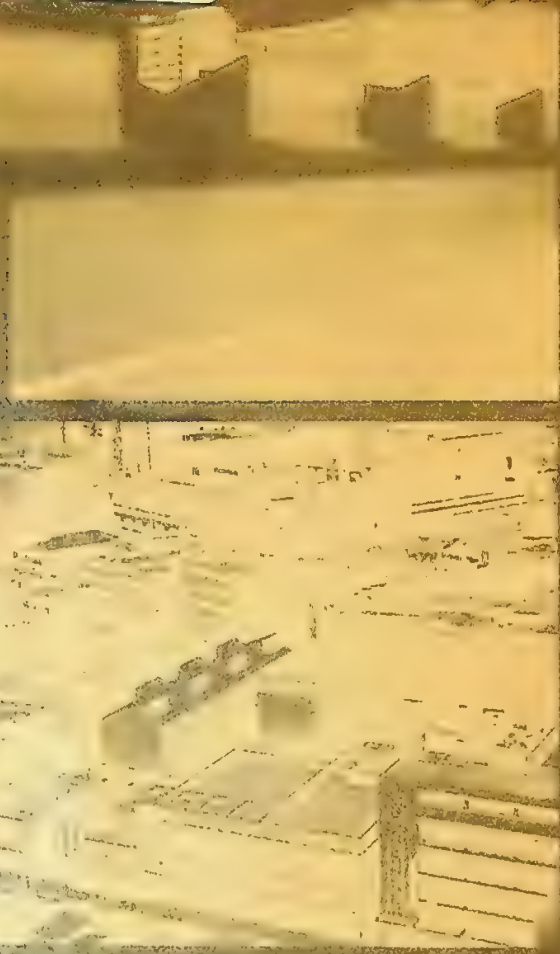
For your next picnic, patio party, buffet or barbecue give each guest one Spoonik, thereby simplifying the transport of food to mouth, eliminating the need to balance superfluous utensils. Who but the very proper British could have thought of it! In polished stainless steel from Sheffield, England. Six in a box, 14.00. The Silver Room, All Stores except Eastover. Call 783-7600, outside the toll free area — 800-424-8550 anytime.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

A12 Thursday, June 24, 1971 THE WASHINGTON POST

XD-7/G43

MARCH, 1970
P. 66 DESIGN



The building is a two-story structure with a complex facade. It features a series of vertical fins or louvers that run the length of the building. The ground floor has a series of large, rectangular openings, while the upper floor has a more solid, windowed appearance. The building is set on a raised platform, and the surrounding area is shown in a simplified, schematic manner.

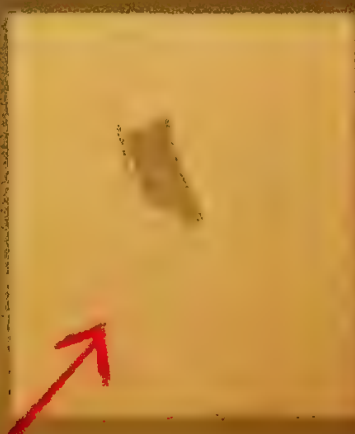
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Soft option This soft manbag trolley, designed by Paul Collins for the Ministry of Public Building or Works, was on show at the recent *Supplies Supplies* exhibition at the Design Centre. The trolley's flexible deck, suspended from a tubular frame,

The trolley's flexible deck, suspended from a tubular frame, is designed to provide a comfortable and secure environment for the user. The structure is made of a dark material, possibly wood or metal, and has sharp, geometric shapes. The person is sitting inside the structure, looking towards the camera.



The building is a two-story structure with a complex facade. It features a series of vertical fins or louvers that run the length of the building. The ground floor has a series of large, rectangular openings, while the upper floor has a more solid, windowed appearance. The building is set on a raised platform, and the surrounding area is shown in a simplified, schematic manner.

XD 7/643 ~~30/147~~

FRENCH

1,304,167

N° 1.304.167

M. Mermet

Pl. unique

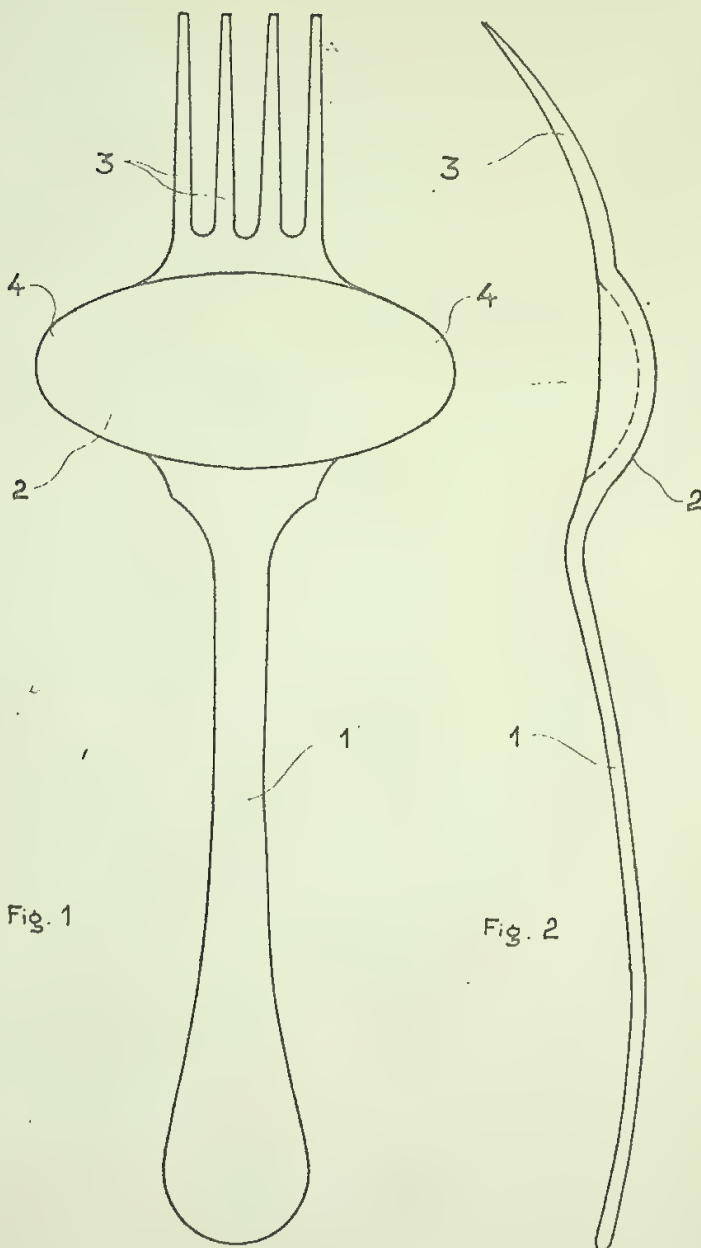


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

BREVET D'INVENTION

MINISTÈRE DE L'INDUSTRIE

P.V. n° 870.616

N° 1.304.167

SERVICE

Classification internationale :

A 47 g

de la PROPRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE

Fourchette-cuiller.

M. RENÉ MERMET résidant en France (Alpes-Maritimes).

Demandé le 9 août 1961, à 16^h 30^m, par poste.

Délivré par arrêté du 13 août 1962.

(Bulletin officiel de la Propriété industrielle, n° 38 de 1962.)

FRANCE

DIV. 356

10 20

(Brevet d'invention dont la délivrance a été ajournée en exécution de l'article 11, § 7, de la loi du 5 juillet 1844 modifiée par la loi du 7 avril 1902.)

La présente invention a pour objet une fourchette-cuiller, instrument nouveau, constitué par un objet en forme de fourchette de type, modèle, nombre de dents, ou dimensions quelconques, comportant à la base des dents, une partie creusée en forme de cuiller.

Destiné à présenter, en un seul et même objet, un couvert combiné, la fourchette-cuiller selon l'invention doit permettre son utilisation commode, tant comme fourchette que comme cuiller sans qu'une gêne quelconque soit apportée à ces utilisations par suite de la réunion en un seul objet de ces deux ustensiles de ménage ordinairement séparés.

A cet effet, et comme une des extrémités de l'objet porte les dents normales de la fourchette, le dessin de la partie cuiller sera établi tel que son utilisation s'effectue naturellement de façon latérale, la cuiller affectant une forme elliptique dont le grand axe est perpendiculaire au manche de l'objet et analogue à celle, connue, des cuillers à sauce.

L'invention vise :

1° Le procédé et moyen industriel nouveau de présentation en un seul objet d'un couvert combiné fourchette-cuiller, montée sur un manche commun;

2° Les applications et combinaisons nouvelles de moyens connus, mises en œuvre pour sa réalisation et en particulier la combinaison d'une fourchette et d'une cuiller en un seul et unique objet;

3° A titre de produit industriel nouveau, les fourchettes-cuillers, selon l'invention.

Facilement utilisable à la cuisine ou à table, encore plus en déplacement, camping, etc., la fourchette-cuiller selon l'invention permet de puiser, agiter, ou ingurgiter tous aliments liquides par sa partie cuiller, tandis que les dents de la fourchette peuvent toujours être utilisées comme à l'ordinaire, leur nombre et leur forme étant quel-

conques suivant l'usage général ou particulier auquel l'objet est destiné.

Un mode de réalisation de l'invention, donné à titre d'exemple-énonciatif et non limitatif, est décrit ci-dessous et illustré par les figures de la planche jointe qui représentent très schématiquement :

La figure 1, une vue en plan;

La figure 2, une vue de côté, d'une fourchette-cuiller, selon l'invention.

Sur le manche 1, de type classique quelconque, se trouve disposée une cuiller 2, en forme de cuiller à sauce, elliptique dont le grand axe est perpendiculaire à l'axe du manche 1; puis, sur cette cuiller, et dans le prolongement du manche 1, se situent les dents 3 de la fourchette.

L'utilisation des dents de fourchette 3, s'effectue comme à l'ordinaire sans que l'utilisateur soit aucunement gêné par la cuiller 2.

Quant à l'utilisation de la cuiller 2, elle s'effectuera aussi comme à l'ordinaire pour puiser les liquides; pour les ingurgiter on dirigera vers la bouche une des extrémités saillantes 4 de l'ellipse, sans être gêné par les dents 3.

Bien entendu, la fourchette-cuiller selon l'invention pourra être établie en toutes matières, généralement d'une seule pièce par moulage ou autrement.

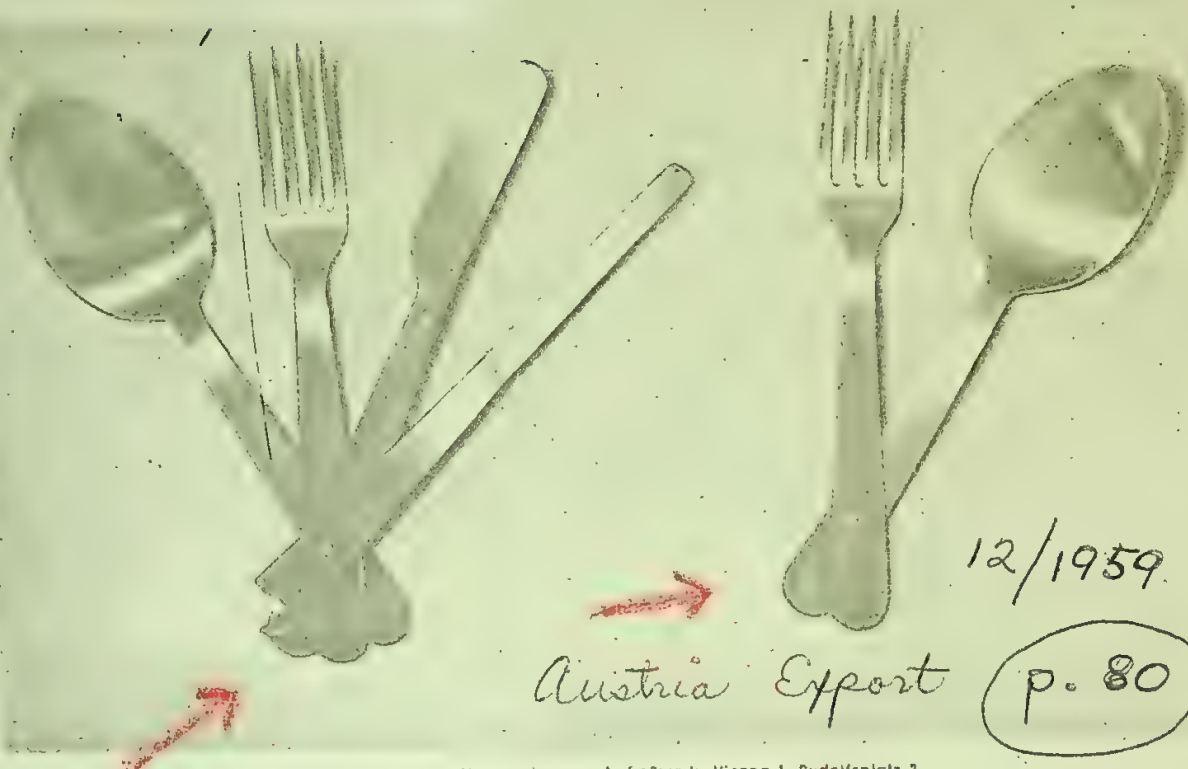
RÉSUMÉ

Fourchette-cuiller, instrument nouveau, constitué par un objet en forme de fourchette, de type, modèle, nombre de dents, ou dimensions quelconques, comportant à la base des dents une partie creusée en forme de cuiller.

RENÉ MERMET

Par procuration :

Didier SCIANA



▲ Manufacturer: Neuzeughammer-Amboßwerk, Vienna I, Rudolfplatz 2.

IXMIX

The mixing beaker with the many uses

The special design of this beaker and the tightly fitting lid which can be used as a lemon squeezer makes it suitable for many fields of use



IXMIX - H

When Camping and Travelling

For drinking and mixing, for preparing lemonade and similar refreshing drinks. Whipped cream can be made simply by shaking the cream in the IXMIX.

On Trips and Tours

An extremely light container for liquid and greasy foods.

In the Home

For holding liquids, as lemon squeezer, cocktail shaker.

When shopping

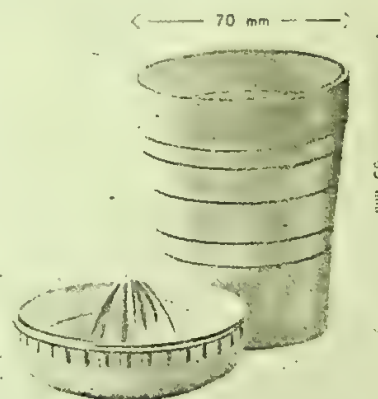
For carrying liquids and semi-solid foods, e.g. goose fat, mayonnaise, salad oil, loose jam, etc.

IXMIX is produced in two designs:

IXMIX-H: of crystal-clear extra hard plastic
IXMIX-W: of brightly coloured, heat-resistant, unbreakable plastic.

Manufacturers:

Georg Göbel & Söhne, Vienna III, Rennweg 78
Tel. 73-13-61



IXMIX - W

Austria's umbrella industry has brought on to the market two attractive telescopic models which have won great popularity on account of their practical design and elegant appearance. These two items

have become indispensable requisites both for the lady of fashion and for car-owners everywhere. In big demand abroad they are highly representative of the quality of Austria's fashion products.

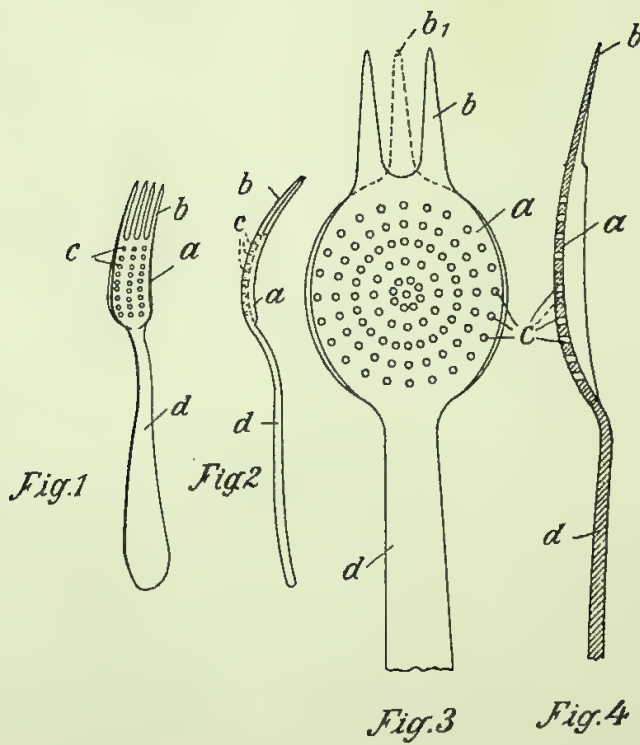
D7/643
~~30-147~~

SWISS SWITZERLAND #213024
SWISS

SWISS

Heinrich Kollé

Patent Nr 213024
1 Blatt



ok
Nr. 213024

Klasse 15 f

SCHWEIZERISCHE EIDGENOSSENSCHAFT

EIDGEN. AMT FÜR



GEISTIGES EIGENTUM

PATENTCHRIFT

Veröffentlicht am 1. April 1941

Gesuch eingereicht: 30. Januar 1940, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ Uhr. — Patent eingetragen: 15. Januar 1941.

HAUPTPATENT

Heinrich KOLLE, Böblingen (Deutsches Reich).

Besteckteil. *Heinrich Kalle*

Die Erfindung betrifft einen Besteckteil in der Form einer Gabel mit hinter dem Zinkenteil vorgesehenem Löffelteil, der erfindungsgemäß siebartig durchlöchert ist.

Dadurch ist der Besteckteil sowohl als Gabel als auch als Löffel und Sieb verwendbar.

Der Besteckteil kann aus Metall, Glas, Porzellan oder Kunststoffmassen bestehen, sowie hinsichtlich der Sieblochung des Löffelteils den verschiedensten Verwendungszwecken angepaßt sein.

Zweckmäßig ist der Besteckteil der Tellerwölbung entsprechend geschweift, um das Aufnehmen der Speisen vom Teller zu erleichtern.

Die Sieblochung kann eine solche sein, daß dünne Flüssigkeiten, wie z. B. Salat-Essigwasser, aus den Sieblöchern des Löffelteils abfließen, während auch kleinste feste Speisenbestandteile und sämige Soßen zurückgehalten werden.

In größeren Abmessungen und gegebenenfalls mit nur zwei oder drei Zinken oder

auch mit nur einer einzigen Spießzinke kann der Besteckteil auch für Koch-, Back- und Tranchierzwecke, z. B. auch zum Klären und Seißen von Abkochungen, Brühen, Soßen, Tees und dergl., sowie zum Entrahmen von Milch benutzt werden.

Die Zinkenlänge des Besteckteils ist vorteilhaft kürzer als bei gewöhnlichen Eßgabeln.

Um das ungewollte Abgleiten der Speisen zu verhindern, können die Zinken etwas gewölbt sein.

Kinder können mit dem Besteckteil frühzeitiger als sonst an den Gebrauch einer Eßgabel gewöhnt werden, da der Löffelteil das Aufnehmen der Speisen erleichtert; sind kurze Zinken vorhanden, so wird außerdem eine geringere Verletzungsgefahr beim Essen gewährleistet.

Auf der Zeichnung sind Ausführungsbeispiele des Erfindungsgegenstandes dargestellt.

Die Fig. 1 und 2 zeigen in schräger Vorderansicht bzw. in Seitenansicht einen Be-

steckteil mit flachgewölbtem Löffel *a* mit Sieblöchern *c* als Mittelteil zwischen den kurzen, aufgebogenen Zinken *b* und dem geschweiften Stiel *d*.

Die Fig. 3 und 4 stellen in Ansicht bzw. Längsschnitt einen Koch-, Kuchen- oder Tranchier-Besteckteil größerer Abmessungen dar, der, wie punktiert angedeutet, auch nur eine einzige mittlere Spießzinke *b*, aufzuweisen braucht.

Alle hier dargestellten Ausführungsformen sind mit runden Sieblöchern versehen. Dies ist nicht absolut notwendig. Die Sieb-
lochung des Löffelteils könnte auch durch

Schlitze oder Spalten gebildet sein. Verlaufen diese Schlitze bzw. Spalten in der Längs- bzw. Zinkenrichtung, so ergibt sich dabei eine leichtere Reinigung des Besteckteils als bei Rundlochung.

PATENTANSPRUCH:

Esßbesteckteil in der Form einer Gabel mit hinter dem Zinkenteil vorgesehennem Löffelteil, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Löffelteil siebartig durchlöchert ist.

Heinrich KOLLE.

Vertreter: BOVARD & Cie., Bern.

2 pp. spec

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

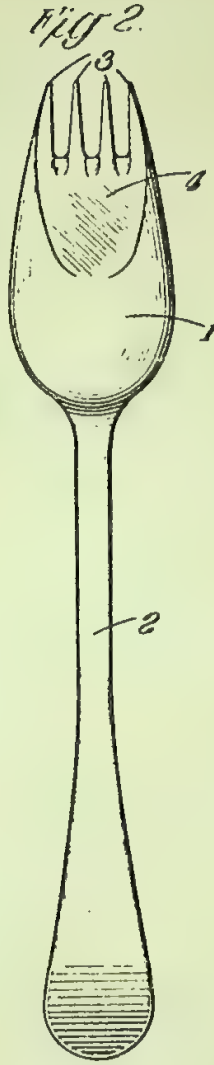
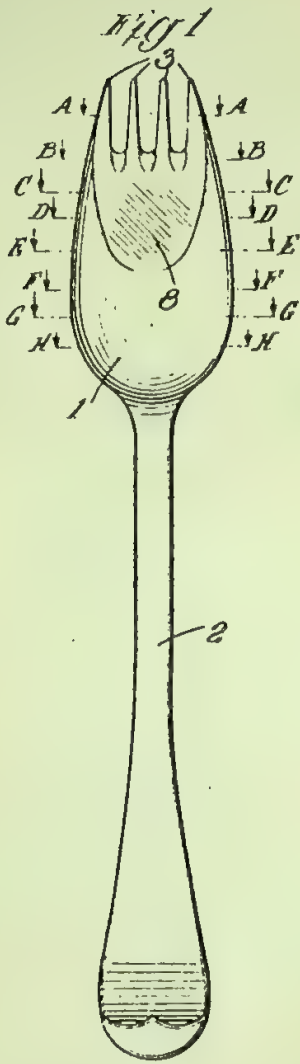


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Fig. 7

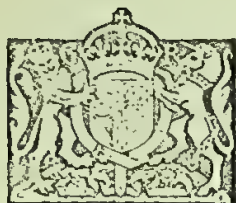
Fig. 8

Fig. 9

Fig. 10

Fig. 11

PATENT SPECIFICATION



Application Date: Jan. 31, 1935. No. 3210/35. 428,837

(Patent of Addition to No. 376,429: Dated May 20, 1931.)

Complete Specification Accepted: May 20, 1935.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Improvements in or relating to Table-Forks or like Articles

I, GEORGE SCOTT WILSON, Newspaper Manager, of 2, Ettrick Road, Edinburgh, Scotland, a subject of the King of Great Britain, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to an improvement in or modification of the table-forks or like articles forming the subject of my prior Patent No. 376,429.

The chief object of the present invention is to evolve an improved construction of table-fork or like article which will fulfil more efficiently the functions of a spoon and fork and which will be of a generally improved shape and appearance as compared with those hitherto constructed.

A table-fork or like article according to the present invention is characterised by a relatively deep spoon-like bowl of gradually decreasing depth from a point substantially midway of its length to a point where the bowl merges into the tines the bowl upon its undersurface having a substantially flat bottomed recess bordered on two of its opposite sides by the edges of the bowl which sides are relatively thick and form a continuation of the two outermost tines.

In order that the said invention may be clearly understood and readily carried into effect, the same will now be more fully described with reference to the accompanying drawings which illustrate a preferred embodiment of the invention wherein:—

Figure 1 is a front view of a table-fork or like article constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a rear view.

Figure 3 is a section on the longitudinal centre line.

Figures 4—11 are, transverse sections on the lines A—A, B—B, C—C, D—D, E—E, F—F, G—G and H—H respectively in Figure 1.

The table-fork or like article comprises a bowl portion 1 approximating in depth and general shape to the bowl of a spoon, the bowl portion terminating at

one end in a handle 2 and at the opposite end in a series of relatively short tines 3, the bowl throughout the greater part of its length being concave upon its interior surface as shown in Figures 7—11 and convex upon its exterior surface as shown in Figures 9, 10 and 11. The bowl from a point where it is of the greatest depth which point approximates with the line G—G in Figure 1 to the point where it merges into the tines 3 is of gradually decreasing cross-sectional curvature upon its interior surface whilst its exterior surface assumes a substantially flat shape, the flat portion 4 being bordered on two of its opposite sides by the edges 5 of the bowl which edges at that point are relatively thick and in conjunction with the flat portion constitute a relatively shallow flat bottomed recess 6 in the exterior of the bowl as shown in Figures 6 and 7. The edges 5 form a continuation of the two outermost tines. The interior and exterior surfaces of the bowl are also cut away or recessed intermediate the tines as at 7. The interior surface 8 of the bowl at the point corresponding with the section D—D shown by Figure 7 is only slightly curved in cross section this curvature diminishing to a point where the bowl joins the tines at which point in cross section the interior surface of the bowl is substantially flat. The peripheral edges 9 of the bowl are relatively sharp to facilitate the use of the article as a spoon or a blunt knife whilst the bowl is also of curved form in plan view to conform with the shape of the interior surfaces of plates and dishes.

When in use, the relatively shallow recess in the exterior serves for the accommodation of such foods as are usually placed on the back of a fork when used in conjunction with a knife, while the spoon-like interior, together with the relatively sharp edges, allows the article to be used alone for such foods as stews, curries, mince, peas and the like, also for gravies and other foods in liquid or semi-liquid form, the tines, due to their relatively short length, not interfering with the use of the article in

any way.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. An improvement in or modification of the table-fork or like article forming the subject of prior Patent No. 376,429 characterised by the feature that the improved table fork or like article has a relatively deep spoon-like bowl of gradually decreasing depth from a point substantially midway of its length to a point where the bowl merges into the tines, the bowl upon its exterior surface having a substantially flat bottomed recess bordered on two of its opposite sides by the edges of the bowl which sides are

relatively thick and form a continuation of the two outermost tines. 20

2. A table-fork or like article as in claim 1 further characterised by the feature that the upper and lower surfaces of the bowl are recessed intermediate the tines. 25

3. An improved or modified table-fork or like article substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings. 30

Dated this 31st day of January, 1935,
HASELTINE LAKE & CO.,
28, Southampton Buildings, London,
England, and
19—25 West 44th Street,
New York, U.S.A.
Agents for the Applicant.

DES. PAT. 93,956 27/137
NOV. 27, 1934

XD 7/643

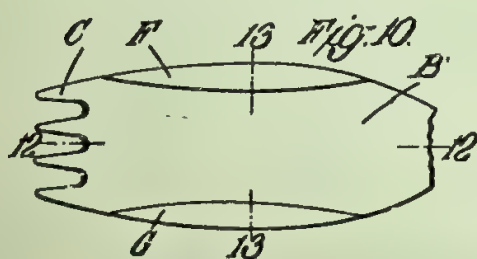
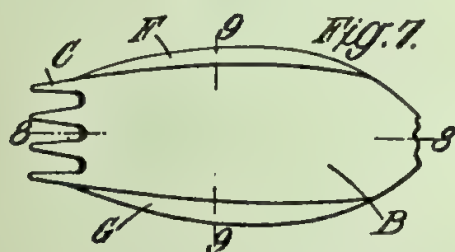
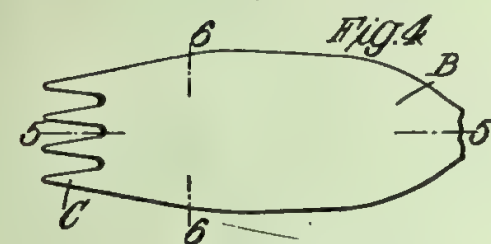
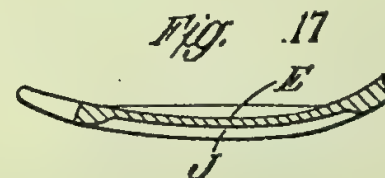
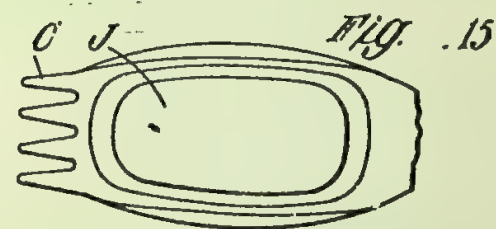
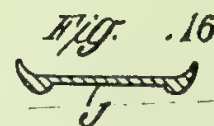
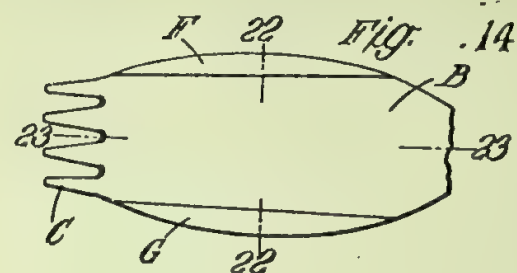
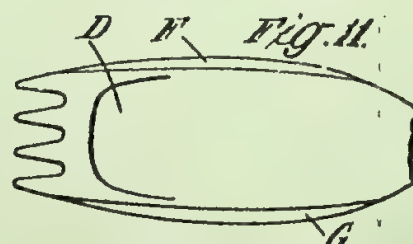
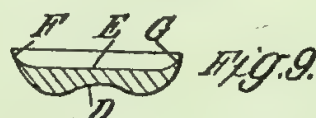
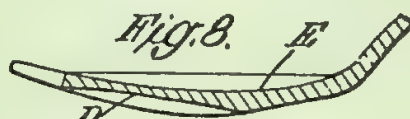
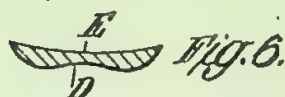
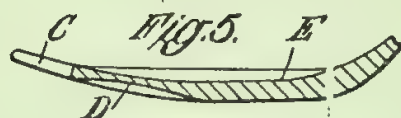
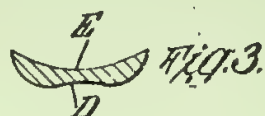
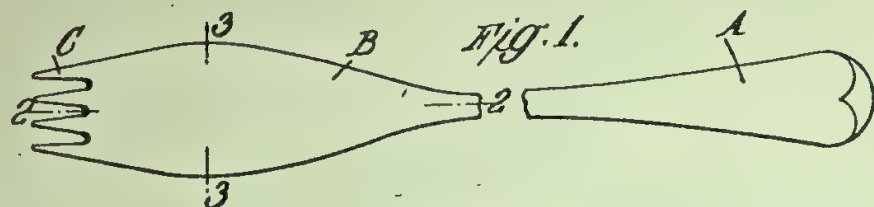
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No. 4,127

AUG. 12, 1932
~~SEP. 21, 1934~~

AUSTRALIA

No. 4127/31.





No. 4127/31. OCT 20 32

APPLICATION DATED

21st September, 1931.

Under International or Intercolonial Arrangements.
(Great Britain, 20th May, 1931.)

Applicant GEORGE SCOTT WILSON.
Application and Complete Specification .. Accepted, 12th August, 1932.
Acceptance Advertised (Sec. 50) .. 18th August, 1932.

Class 76.5.

Drawing attached.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

"Improvements in or relating to table articles of the character of spoons and forks."

I, GEORGE SCOTT WILSON, Newspaper Manager, of 2, Etrick Road, Edinburgh, Scotland, a subject of the King of Great Britain, hereby declare this invention, and the manner in which it is to be performed, to be fully described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to table articles of the kind which are intended to fulfil the functions of a spoon and fork and which include a spoon-like bowl portion, the inner and outer surfaces of which are inclined outwardly and upwardly to constitute walls which taper in thickness to form a relatively sharp edge which can be employed for scraping up gravy or similar foodstuffs from the surface of a plate, the bowl having at one end a projecting handle and at the opposite end a series of projecting prongs of a relatively short length to enable the article to be used, if desired, as a fork. It

is found that when using such an article as a fork in the customary way the picking up of peas and similar foodstuffs on the back of the article presents some difficulty, and the chief object of the invention is to provide a table article of the above kind with which this difficulty will be satisfactorily overcome.

According to the invention in a table article of the kind set forth a recess is provided in the back of the bowl portion which serves to receive peas and other similar foodstuffs when the article is fulfilling the function of a fork. The recess may be of any suitable form but it is preferred that it should be formed by some process other than pressing or stamping so that the smooth contour of the inner surface of the bowl portion shall not be interfered with.

In order that the invention may be clearly understood and readily carried into effect the same will now be described more fully

with reference to the accompanying drawings which illustrate a number of embodiments of the invention, and wherein:

5 Figure 1 represents in face view one side of a table article exemplifying the invention.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal section on the line 2-2 of Figure 1.

10 Figure 3 is a transverse section on the line 3-3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a face view of the one side of a portion of a modified form of the table article.

15 Figure 5 is a longitudinal section on the line 5-5 of Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a transverse section on the line 6-6 of Figure 4.

20 Figure 7 is a face view of the one side of a portion of a further modified form.

Figure 8 is a longitudinal section on the line 8-8 of Figure 7.

Figure 9 is a transverse section on the line 9-9 of Figure 7.

25 Figure 10 is a face view of a portion of a further modified form.

Figure 11 is a view of the reverse face of the table article shown in Figure 10.

30 Figure 12 is a longitudinal section on the line 12-12 of Figure 10.

Figure 13 is a transverse section on the line 13-13 of Figure 10.

Figure 14 is a face view of a portion of another modified form.

35 Figure 15 is a face of the reverse side of the table article shown in Figure 14.

Figure 16 is a transverse section on the line 22-22 of Figure 14.

40 Figure 17 is a longitudinal section on the line 23-23 of Figure 14.

Referring generally to the drawings the table article comprises a handle portion A, a spoon bowl portion B and a prong portion C. In the form as illustrated in Figure 1 45 the under surface of the bowl portion of the article is formed with a rounder recess D and the bowl portion is shaped so as to produce a shallow depression E which tapers from the transverse centre line of the bowl 50 portion of the article towards the handle and prong portions respectively.

Figures 4, 5 and 6 show a table article somewhat similar in construction to that

shown in Figure 2 with the exception that the bowl portion B is of a more rectangular form, and the depression E somewhat more shallow.

In Figures 7, 8 and 9 the bowl portion of 5 the article is formed with a recess D similar to that illustrated in the preceding figures but the base of the bowl portion is of a substantially flat nature curved from the handle to the tips of the prongs and merges 10 into fins or side walls F and G which lie at approximately an angle of 45 degrees to the plane of the bottom of the bowl.

In Figures 10, 11, 12 and 13 a construction is shown similar to that illustrated 15 in Figures 7, 8 and 9 with the exception that the recess D is of arcuate form, the base of the said recess merging into the underside of the bowl portion of the article as clearly indicated in Figure 12. 20

Figures 14, 15, 16 and 17 illustrate a further modification somewhat similar to that 25 represented in Figures 7 and 10 with the difference that the under surface of the bowl portion is provided with a rectangular recess J having arcuate ends.

The table article comprises in effect an ordinary fork, the major portion of the 30 area between the prongs being webbed in such a manner as to provide a surface of spoon bowl shape, the greater portion of the two central prongs being eliminated and in some instances the side prongs having fins 35 disposed at an angle to the bottom of the spoon bowl surface tapering from the minor axis towards the extremities of the prong and handle respectively.

The table article constructed in accordance with the invention is of a more hygienic 40 character than forks heretofore used as the liability of dirt lodging between the prongs of the fork is to a great extent eliminated, the article is more easily cleaned and an article is produced which may be 45 expeditiously employed in the consumption of food.

Having now fully described and ascertained my said invention and the manner in which it is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:— 50

1. A table article of the kind set forth having a recess provided in the back of the bowl portion for the purpose specified.

2. A table article as in Claim 1 wherein the recess is so formed in the material constituting the bowl portion that the smooth contour of the inner surface of the bowl portion is not interfered with.

3. A table article as in Claim 1 wherein the recess lies between the roots of the projecting prongs and a point substantially midway of the length of the bowl portion.

10 4. A table article as in Claim 1 wherein the recess has rounded ends.

5. A table article as in Claim 1, wherein the recess is of arcuate form.

5

6. A table article as in Claim 1, wherein the recess is of substantially rectangular form having arcuate ends.

7. The improved table article formed substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to any of the examples illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1932.

GEORGE SCOTT WILSON,

By his Patent Attorneys,

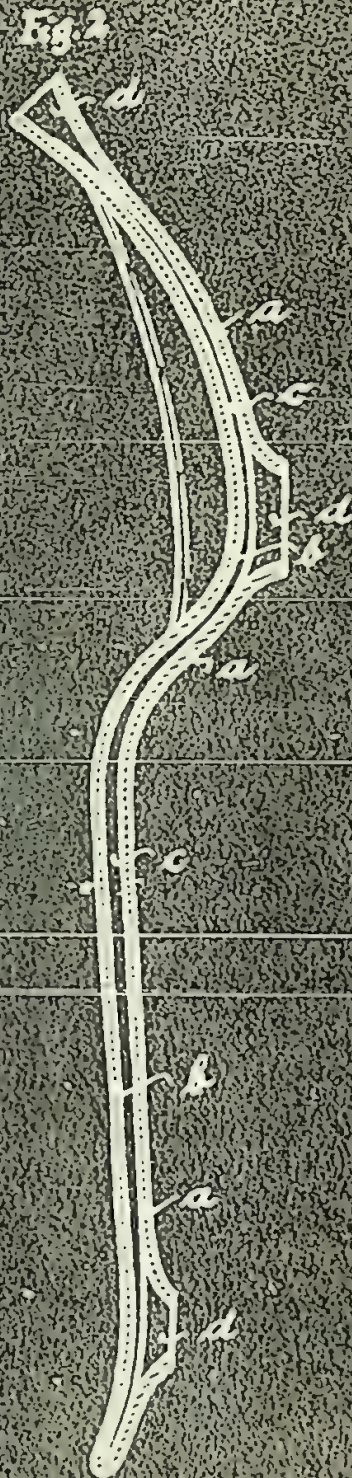
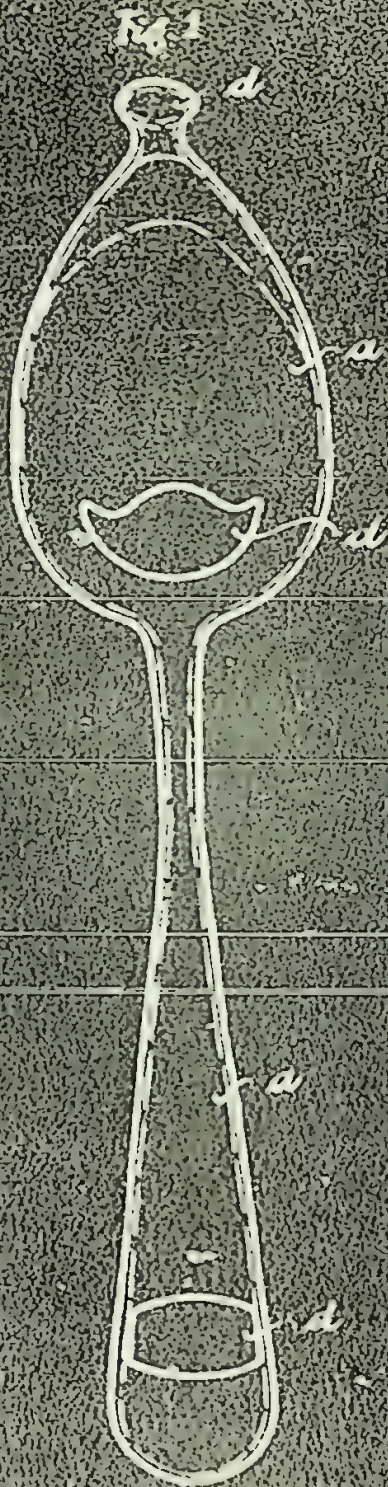
DAVIES & COLLISON.

10

Witness—Jean Wigg.

5

Pat. No. 76774



PATENT

N^o 76774

JAN 1908

SÄMRE

BESKRIVNING

OFFENTLIGGJORD AV

KUNGL. PATENT- OCH REGISTRERINGSVERKET.

H. KRÜGER,

KARLSRUHE, SADEX (TYSKLAND).

Sätt och schablon för lokal förstärkning av silverbeläggning.

Klass 48:a 14.

Patent i Sverige från den 16 juli 1908.

Denna uppfinning avser ett förfaringsätt och en schablon för att vid galvaniskt förslutande, matematisk förstärkt silverbeläggningen på de ställen, som mest äro utsatta för användning vid användningen, nämligen öppningsställena för bladet och skaffet såväl som bladspegarna. På i och för sig kan sätt användas vid förstärkningens utförande genom galvanisk förslutning tjockschabloner, vilka vid de ställen, som skola förstärkas, äro försedda med öppningar för framställning av förstärkningen av silverbeläggningen. I enlighet med uppfinningen användas tjockschabloner, som äro så utbildade, att deras öppningskanter så smidnings höjs sig upp över de i schablonen befintliga föremålet och att formen på öppningarna till dessamma är anpassad efter de verkliga användningsställena på arbetstycket.

På yttre sidan visas en enligt uppfinningen utförd schablon med en i dessamma inlagd sked i enlighet med ordningen i fig. 1 på en sådant sätt, och i fig. 2 i längdgenomsnitt.

Schablonen består av en bakre del a och en främre del b. Den omsluter arbetstycket i en sked och är på såväl bladet och skaffet öppningsställena, som även vid spegeln av bladet försedd med öppningar d. På de bakre delens öppningar äro de i schablonen äro försedda med öppningar av silverbeläggningen.

Schablonens öppningar kanter i enlighet med ordningen i fig. 1 och 2, som i fig. 1 framgår, kan utbildas, att de så smidnings höjs sig upp över de i schablonen befintliga föremålet. Hittills har den beskildes och användes till att öppningskanterna så smidnings höjs sig upp över de i schablonen befintliga föremålet.

läggnings på arbetstycket yta utan kantbildning erhålles.

Enligt uppfinningen är, som av fig. 1 framgår, formen för öppningarna d noggrant anpassad efter de verkliga användningsställena på arbetstycket. Öppningen bakom arbetstyckets blad är i det närmaste halvmånformig, genom denna formgivning begränsas beläggningen till de ytor, som verkligen behöva förstärkning, och desutom blir materialåtgången den minsta möjliga.

Patentanspråk

1. a) Förfaringsätt för lokal förstärkning av silverbeläggningen på galvaniskt förslutande, matematisk och liknande med tjockschabloner, som vid de ställen, som skola förstärkas, äro försedda med öppningar, kinnestakat därav, att förstärkningen utföres genom galvanisk förslutning, varvid de såsom kanten kopplade föremålen, som skola förstärkas, omslutas av schabloner, vilkas öppningskanter så smidnings höjs sig upp över de i schablonerna befintliga föremålen.

2. b) Förfaringsätt enligt patentanspråk 1. a) kinnestakat därav, att tjockschabloner, som öppningar, noggrant anpassade efter användningsställena på föremålet.

3. c) Anordning för utförande av förfaringsättet enligt patentanspråk 1. a) och 2. b) i vilken de föremålen, som skola förstärkas, omslutas av schablonerna, äro försedda med öpp-

75774
ningar vid de ställen, där silverbeläggningen
skall förstärkas, kännetecknad därav, att scha-
blonernas öppningsskanter på smittningens höj-
ning upp över det i schablonerna befintliga före-
målet.

4:b) Anordning enligt patentanspråket 3:o),

varvid föremålet, vars silverbeläggning skall
förstärkas, utgöres av en sked eller liknande
kännetecknad därav, att öppningen (d) i scha-
blonen bakom bladet på skeden (e), eller lik-
nande är i det närmaste halvmånformigt utbil-
dad.

(Härtill en ritning.)

Stockholm 1902. Kungl. Boktryckeriet

Offentliggjord den 21 mars 1902.

(270050)

laufen nach der E.
der Zinken, so daß die Wölbungen dieser
letzteren nach oben und unten hervortreten.
Vorn endigen die Abdeckstücke in einem
5 Wulste. *n* ist der auf dem hinteren Teil
des Gabelrückens verlaufende Querwulst.

PATENT-ANSPRÜCHE:

1. Eßgabel mit Abdeckung der hinteren
10 Zinkenzwischenräume, dadurch gekenn-

cke (*f*) in der
Mittlebene der Zinken (*s*) verlaufen.

2. Eßgabel nach Anspruch 1, dadurch
gekennzeichnet, daß die Abdeckstücke (*f*)
vorn in einer wulstartigen Verdickung (*i*)
endigen.

3. Eßgabel nach Anspruch 1, gekenn-
zeichnet durch einen auf dem hinteren
Teil des Gabelrückens verlaufenden Quer-
wulst (*n*).

Abb. 1.



Abb. 2.

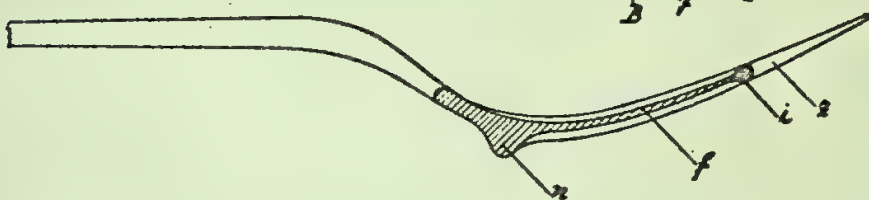


Abb. 3.



Abb. 4.

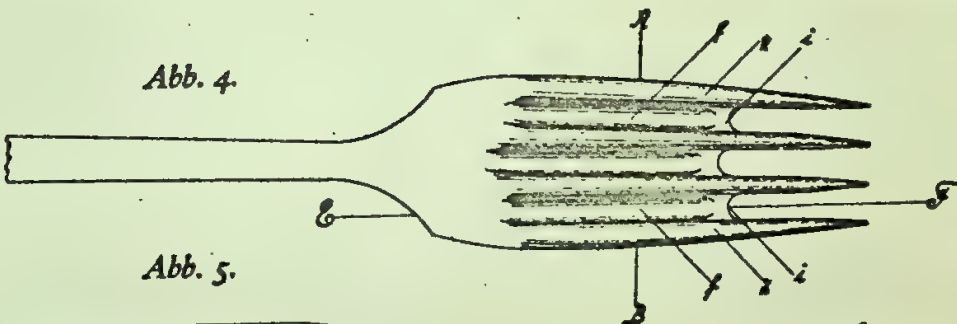
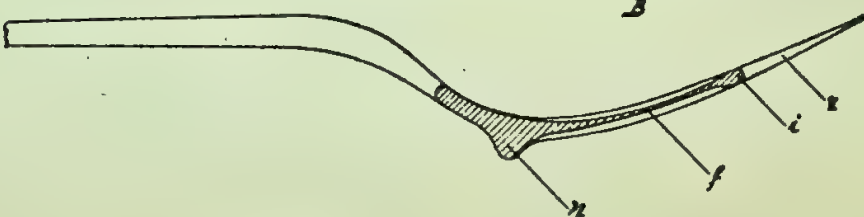


Abb. 5.



DEUTSCHES REICH



AUSGEGEBEN
AM 24. JANUAR 1924

REICHSPATENTAMT PATENTSCHRIFT

— Nr 388822 —
KLASSE 34f GRUPPE 13
(M 79156 X(34f))



Christian Meyer in Düsseldorf.

EBgabel mit Abdeckung der hinteren Zinkenzwischenräume.

Patentiert im Deutschen Reich vom 8. Oktober 1922 ab.

Bei den bisherigen Gabeln, welche eine schaufelförmige oder verschiebbare Platte gegen das Durchfallen der flüssigen Speisen aufweisen, sind die Nachteile vorhanden, daß die Speisen keinen genügenden Halt seitlich und längs und besonders auf der platten Rückseite haben bei dem oft vorkommenden Schiefhalten der Gabel, weshalb die Benutzung dieser Gabelseite erschwert ist. Dabei besteht die Gefahr der Verletzung bei der durch Putzen vorn scharf werdenden Zwischenverbindung der Zinken. Ferner stören die seitlichen Wulste beim Essen, weil am hinteren Ende der so löffelfartig ausgebildeten Gabel die Lippen tief zwischen den seitlichen Wulsten eingedrückt werden müssen, um die Speisen zu erfassen und weil die Wulste die Lippen in störender Weise heben. Außerdem erschwert die untere platte Fläche das Zerkleinern der Speisen wesentlich. Auch wird durch die Platte das Aussehen der Gabel unschön, da sie nicht mehr wie eine Gabel, sondern wie eine Schaufel aussieht. Diese Nachteile sind bei dem Erfindungsgegenstand behoben.

Die Erfindung besteht darin, daß die Abdeckstücke zwischen den hinteren Zinken- teilen in der Mittelebene der Zinken ver-

laufen und daß sie vorn in einer wulstartigen Verdickung endigen. Ferner ist auf dem hinteren Teil des Gabelrückens eine Querwulst vorgesehen, die das Abrutschen und Abfließen der auf diese Seite der Gabel gelegten Speise nach hinten verhindert und ihr auch nach dieser Richtung hin einen besseren Halt bietet. Außerdem verhindert der Wulst nach dem Gebrauch der Gabel das Beschmutzen der Tischtücher und dient ferner zur Schonung der unteren Gabelfläche gegen Abnutzung. Man bemerkt häufig bei plattierten und versilberten Gabeln eine Abnutzung der Plattierung an der Auflagefläche nach längerem Gebrauch, wodurch das eingelegte Metall zum Vorschein kommt und unschön und unappetitlich aussieht. Des weiteren dient die Nase zur Erleichterung des Zerkleinerns der Speisen.

Die Abb. 1 und 4 zeigen Draufsichten auf zwei Ausführungsbeispiele des Erfindungsgegenstandes, Abb. 2 und 5 Längsschnitte nach den Linien C-D und E-F der Abb. 1 und 4; Abb. 3 zeigt einen Querschnitt nach der Linie A-B der Abb. 1 und 4.

z sind die Gabelzinken, f die an sich bekannten Abdeckungen der hinteren Zinkenzwischenräume. Diese Abdeckflächen ver-

D7-643 x

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10-8-20

#152,121

Knife & Fork

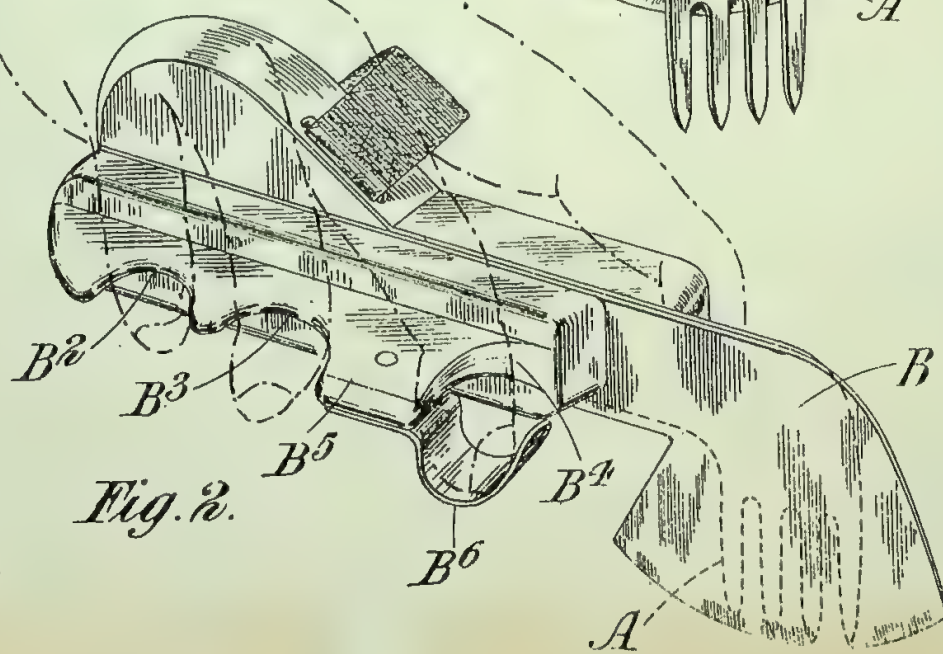
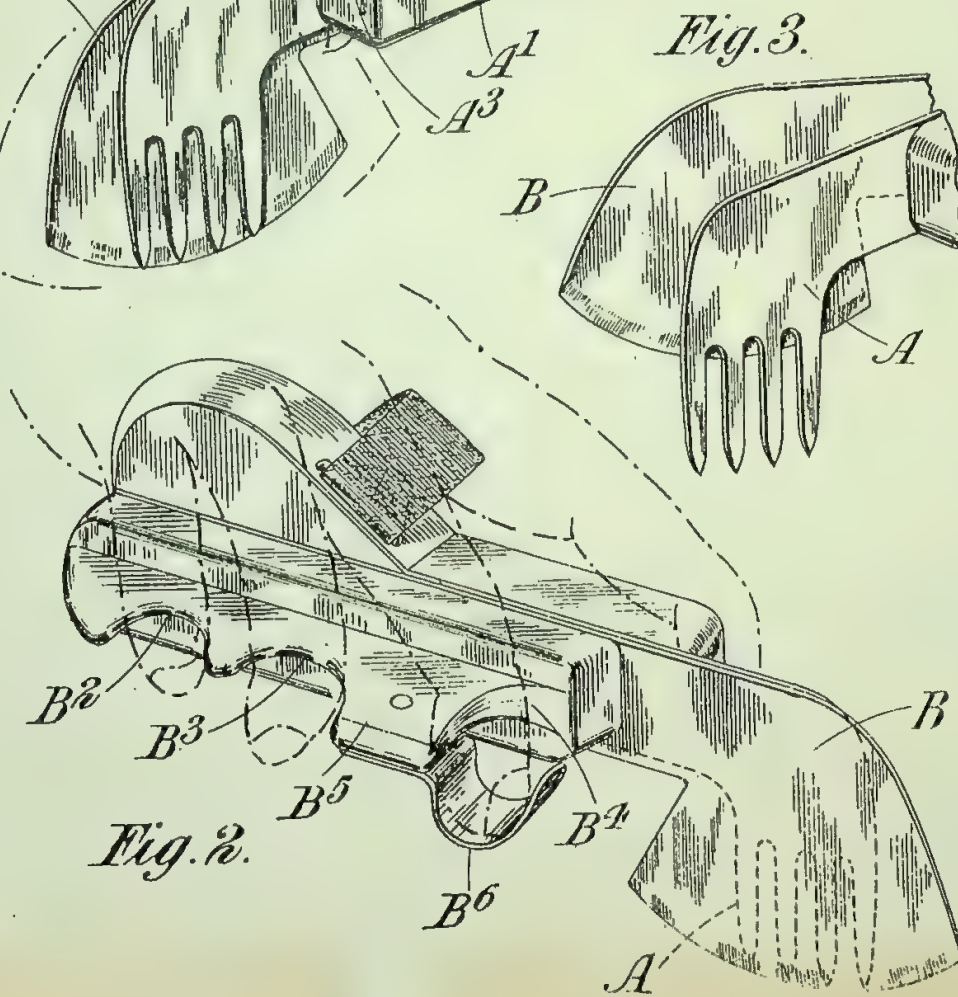
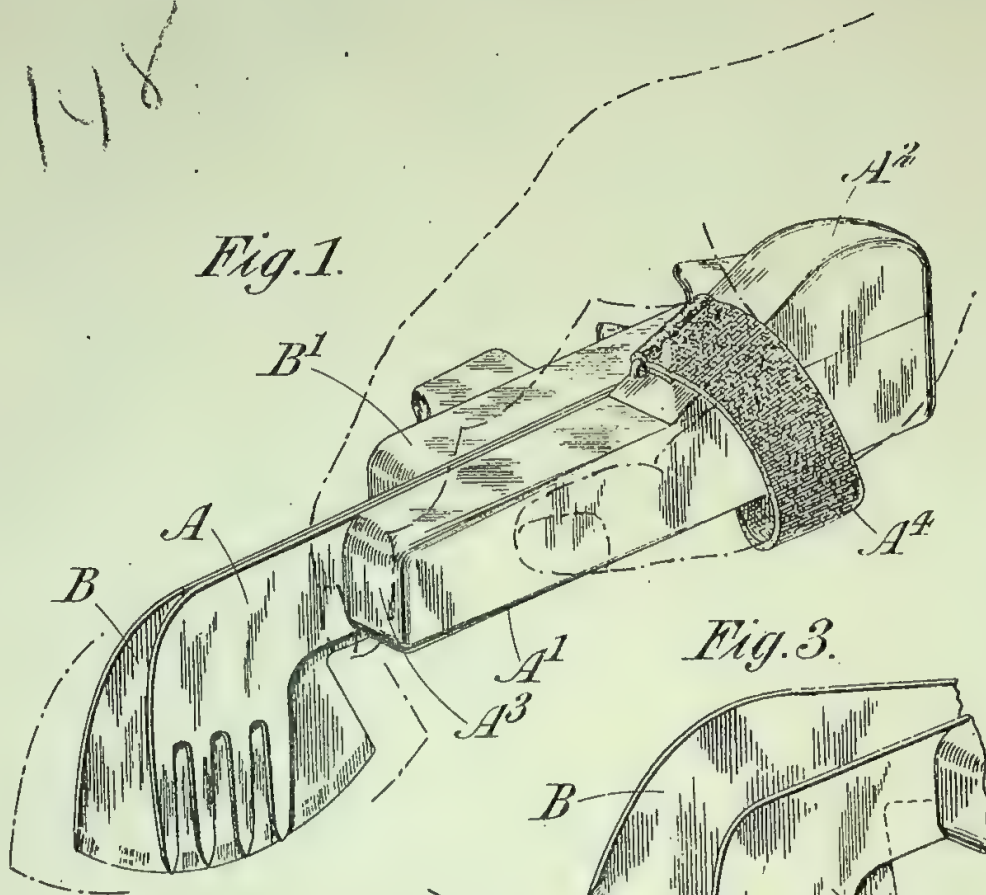
GREAT
BRITAIN

OCT. 8, 1920

152,121. MORAN & another's COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

(1 SHEET)

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]



PATENT SPECIFICATION



Application Date : July 8, 1919. No. 17,053 / 19.

152,121

Complete Accepted : Oct. 8, 1920.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improved Knife and Fork for Use Together in One Hand.

We, HENRY MATTHEW MORAN, of 43, Hartham Road, Holloway, London, N. 7, Commercial Traveller, and JAMES KERNAN, of 72, Tudor Road, East Ham, London, E. 6, Carpenter, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention is for an improved knife and fork for use together in one hand, and has for its object to provide these articles in such form that they can be readily moved relatively to one another in the hand to bring either into operation or to cause one article to assist in the operation of the other, as for instance when the fork is used to hold the food to be cut and the knife is moved relatively to the fork to effect the cutting.

According to this invention, a knife and fork for use together side-by-side in one hand, are characterised by the operative part of each article being directed downwards approximately at right-angles to its shank, the shanks being provided with flat sliding faces on the sides which are to lie towards each other, and laterally-projecting grips on the outer sides of the shanks so arranged that the thumb, with or without the first finger, can engage the grip of one article and other fingers can engage the other article.

In the accompanying drawings which illustrate one method of carrying out this invention:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the knife and fork as seen from the side on which the fork is situated;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the same articles seen from the side on which the knife is situated, and

Figure 3 is a detail view showing the operative ends of the articles only.

The same letters indicate the same parts throughout the drawings.

The fork A is stamped from sheet metal as is also the knife B. These two articles therefore by themselves are in the form of flat plates which lie side-by-side and to the outer sides of the shanks of the articles are secured laterally-projecting grips A¹ for the fork and B¹ for the knife. The operative ends of the articles extend downwards, as shown in the drawing, approximately at right-angles to the direction of the shanks. The grip A¹ has an upwardly projecting enlargement A² at that end remote from the prongs of the fork, which enlargement lies in the palm of the hand and assists in affording a firm grasp. The grip affords an end shoulder A³ whereby the operator can apply backward thrust, and carries a strap A⁴ to receive the thumb of the operator.

The grip B¹ for the knife has three lateral recesses B², B³ and B⁴ respectively, and to a part B⁵ of the grip a plate B⁶ is secured which is bent to afford an upwardly-directed recess or pocket beneath the lateral recess B⁴.

In use, these two articles are placed with their flat sides towards each other, as shown in the drawings, which sides can slide freely one upon the other, and the operator holds them as shown in Figures 1 and 2, that is to say, the thumb is entered in the strap A⁴, the first finger lies over the forward end of the grip A¹ and in front of the shoulder A³, and the other fingers of the same hand lie in the recesses B², B³ and B⁴, the end of the second finger entering the pocket provided by the plate B⁶. With the two

[Price 1/-]

articles thus held together, each can be separately moved backwards and forwards or up and down. Thus in cutting food, the fork A can be pressed down, as shown in Figure 3, to hold the food, the strap A⁴ serving as a thrust element for engagement with the thumb, and then the knife B can be lowered and also moved backwards and forwards, as shown by the chain-line in Figure 1, to cut the food. The pressure of the first finger on the end of the grip A¹ enables the fork to be firmly thrust downwards and held against forward movement when the knife is pushed forward. The knife is moved backwards and forwards mainly by the second finger lying in the pocket afforded by the plate B⁶, and this finger is also used to apply downward pressure. The fingers in the recesses B², B³ also assist in backward and forward movement.

The grips are preferably detachably secured to the knife and fork respectively, so that they can be applied to either side, and thus the two articles can be made to suit either the right or left hand. Similarly the plate B⁶ can be put on either side of the part B⁵ and inverted to suit the left hand instead of the right; also the enlargement A² is made detachable so that this can be put on what would be the under-side in Figure 1, and the strap is held in place by staples which can be pulled out when the enlargement is to be shifted, holes being provided on both sides of the grip so that one staple can always go into the enlargement and the other into the opposite side of the grip.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

1. A knife and fork for use together side-by-side in one hand, characterised by the operative part of each article being directed downwards approximately at right-angles to its shank, the shanks being provided with flat sliding faces on the sides which are to lie towards each other, and laterally-projecting grips on the

outer sides of the shanks so arranged that the thumb, with or without the first finger, can engage the grip of one article and other fingers can engage the other article.

2. A knife and fork for use together side-by-side in one hand according to Claiming-clause No. 1 wherein the grips are provided with means for so engaging the members of the hand that backward and forward thrust can be applied to each article.

3. A knife and fork for use together side-by-side in one hand according to Claiming-clause No. 2 wherein the backward thrust for the article engaged with the thumb is provided for by a shoulder on the grip over which the end of the first finger can lie and forward thrust is provided for by engaging the thumb with the grip by an opposed thrust-element (for example a strap through which the thumb projects).

4. A knife and fork for use together side-by-side in one hand according to Claiming-clause No. 2 wherein the backward and forward thrust on that article which is not engaged by the thumb is provided for by laterally-situated recesses in the grip of said article, with or without an upwardly-directed recess or pocket for the finger which is nearest to the operating end for applying downward and backward and forward thrust.

5. A knife and fork for use together side-by-side in one hand according to any of the preceding claiming-clauses, wherein the parts to be engaged by the hand can be reversed, substantially as described.

6. The knife and fork for use together side-by-side in one hand as described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1919.

BOULT, WADE & TENNANT,
111/112, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. 1,
Chartered Patent Agents.

Reference has been directed, in pursuance of Section 7, Sub-section 4, of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, to Specifications No. 7131 of 1915 and No. 109,739.

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FRE 7M

442
FRENCH

D7/643

#442,037

August 22, 1912

$\frac{30}{22}$ Forks
and
spoons,
French

150

N° 442.037

M. Michaelis

Pl. unique

30. Cutlery.

Forks and Spoons.

Fig. 1.

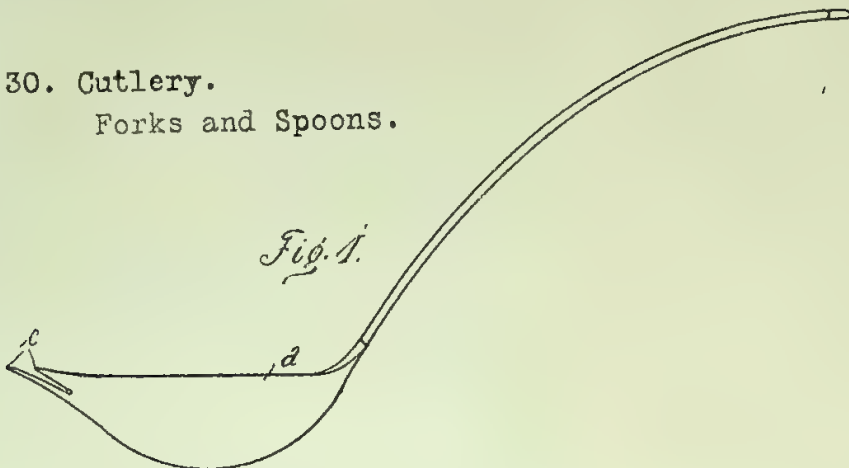


Fig. 2.

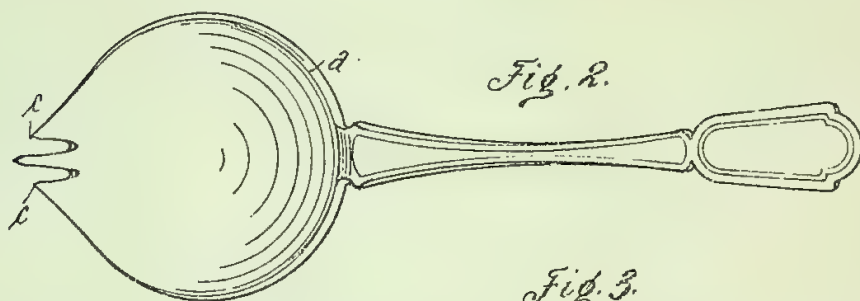


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

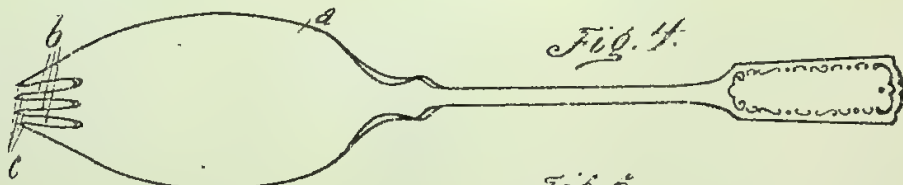
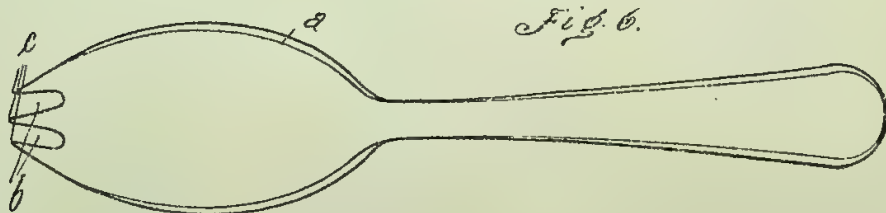


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



OFFICE NATIONAL DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE.

BREVET D'INVENTION.

IX. — Matériel de l'économie domestique.

N° 442.037

3. — COUTELLERIE ET SERVICE DE TABLE.

Cuiller pour manger, pour puiser ou pour d'autres usages munie à son extrémité de trois dents droites ou plus, pour pouvoir l'employer comme fourchette.

M. ERNST MICHAELIS résidant en Allemagne.

Demandé le 2 avril 1912.

Délivré le 10 juin 1912. — Publié le 22 août 1912.

La présente invention concerne une cuiller
quelconque munie à la pointe de plusieurs
dents de fourchette de façon que l'on n'ait
plus besoin de la fourchette employée actuel-
5 lement. Les avantages de la présente inven-
tion sont multiples; la suppression d'une
fourchette séparée surtout pour les personnes
travaillant dehors et à qui on porte leur
nourriture, constitue un grand avantage sur
10 les couverts employés actuellement. De plus,
cette nouvelle cuiller est indispensable sur
les plats à rôtir ou à pommes de terre et sur
les assiettes à légumes pour remplacer la
cuiller ou la fourchette actuelles. Enfin, un
15 avantage appréciable est que le nettoyage
des fourchettes devient inutile, ce qui sera
réaliser une sérieuse économie surtout dans
les hôtels et les restaurants. Ce nouvel in-
strument sera aussi indispensable pour les
20 négociants car il convient spécialement pour
retirer les harengs marinés et en même temps
la sauce. Le principe de l'invention est de
munir chaque cuiller à sa pointe, de trois
branches ou plus, égales ou inégales en dé-
25 coupant la pointe de la cuiller de façon ap-
propriée, ce qui permet de l'employer en
même temps comme fourchette pour manger
ou pour d'autres usages pour lesquels on

employait des fourchettes; cet instrument
peut être fait en une matière quelconque. 30

Le dessin annexé montre un exemple de
l'invention.

La fig. 1 est une vue de la cuiller à puiser,
formant fourchette.

La fig. 2 en est une vue de dessus. 35

La fig. 3 une vue d'une cuiller à manger
en forme de fourchette.

La fig. 4 en est un plan.

Les fig. 5 et 6 sont des vues d'une cuiller
en corne ou en bois avec fourchette. 40

La cuiller *a* est transformée en fourchette
en formant à sa pointe des entailles *b* qui
forment des dents *c* qui sont de longueurs
égales ou inégales.

RÉSUMÉ.

45

L'invention concerne :

Cuiller pour manger, pour puiser ou autre,
munie à l'extrémité de trois dents ou plus
pour pouvoir utiliser en même temps la
cuiller comme fourchette caractérisée par le 50
fait que la cuiller possède à sa pointe trois
dents ou plus, égales ou inégales obte-
nues en entaillant la pointe de la cuiller
ce qui permet d'utiliser la cuiller en même
temps comme fourchette pour manger ou 55

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COUTELLERIE ET SERVICE DE TABLE.

pour d'autres usages pour lesquels on em- ploie actuellement des fourchettes et que cet	instrument peut être fait d'une matière quel- conque.
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E. MICHAELIS.

Par procuration :

Gaston PETIAU.

GR. BRITAIN

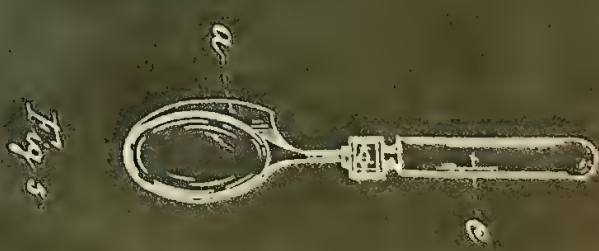
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GR. BRITAIN

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D7/643 #8,989



This drawing is a representation of the original and is not to be taken as a copy



Date of Application, 27th May, 1891

Complete Specification Left, 28th Feb., 1892—Accepted, 2nd Apr., 1892

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

An Improved Appliance for Peeling, Cutting, and Serving Oranges and similar Fruit.

I THOMAS MACE CANNON Gentleman 26 Glenview Road Lewisham S.E. in the County of Kent do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

My invention is designed to supply a tool for peeling & cutting into slices and serving oranges and similar fruit. I do this by forming the spoon as usual with bowl and handle, but at the top of said handle I form the shape so that it corresponds to the curve and form of an orange, the top edge and sides are thin or sharp so that this end being pressed under the rind will easily separate the peel from the meat. Again I form the bowl rather shallow and on one side I make a slight flat projection this I sharpen so that it can be used as a knife to divide the sections, on the bottom of bowl I can form two or more prongs so that the spoon can be used in the same manner as a fork, the handle can be ornamental or plain.

Dated this 27th day of May 1891.

THOMAS MACE CANNON.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

An Improved Appliance for Peeling, Cutting, and Serving Oranges and similar Fruit.

I, THOMAS MACE CANNON, Gentleman, of 26 Glen View Road, Lewisham in the County of Kent, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention is designed to provide an instrument suitable for peeling cutting into slices and serving oranges and similar fruit.

It consists of a kind of spoon, having a bowl and handle. The bowl is by preference rather shallower than the bowl of a spoon and on one side there is a flat projection of the edge of the bowl. This projecting lip is thinned or sharpened towards its edge, so as to form a sort of blade to divide the fruit. At the end of the bowl furthest from the handle I sometimes form one or more short prongs so that the article can be used as a fork when desired.

This fork is however optional, and may be dispensed with, or instead thereof the projecting lip before described may be prolonged, so as to extend half-way around the end of the bowl.

The handle of the bowl may be made separately, of bone, pearl, ivory, or other suitable material, and attached in the same manner as the handle of a fruit knife. Or it may be made solid with the bowl like the handle of a teaspoon. The latter method is the one I prefer and when the article is made thus I bend the end of the handle so as to correspond with the curve of the surface of an orange; and I make the extreme end, also one or both of the sides thin and sharp, so that when this end is pressed just beneath the rind of the fruit it will easily separate the rind from the edible portion of the fruit.

I will now refer to the accompanying drawings in which

Fig. 1 shows a plan view of the front of one kind of my orange spoon furnished with the projecting lip a, the fork b, and the handle c, adapted for peeling the rind.

[Price 8d.]

Canon's Improved Appliance for Peeling, Cutting, and Serving Oranges, &c.

Fig. 2 shows a side view of the same, the curve and thin end of the handle 9
being visible.

Fig. 3 shows the same bowl with an ordinary handle.

Figs. 4 and 5 are modifications with the lip only.

In the case of Fig. 4 it will be seen that the cutting lip is prolonged to the
centre of the end of the bowl. The pattern spoon shown in Fig. 1 can be made
with this form of lip if preferred, or with that shown in Fig. 5.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said inven-
tion, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I
claim is:— 10

1. An instrument or appliance for peeling cutting and serving oranges and
similar fruit consisting of a bowl with projecting lip on one side and with or
without a prong or prongs at or near the end as herein described and set forth.

2. An instrument or appliance for peeling cutting and serving oranges and
similar fruit consisting of a bowl with projecting lip and with or without a prong 15
or prongs at or near the end, in combination with a handle having a curved
sharpened end, and a sharpened side edge or edges as herein described and set
forth.

Dated this 26th day of February 1892.

S. S. BROMHEAD,
97, Newgate Street, London, E.C., Patent Agent. 20

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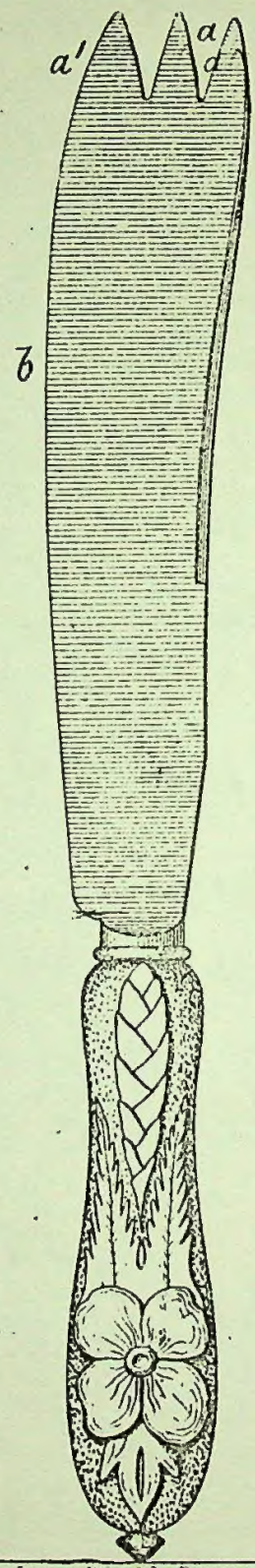
A.D. 1890. OCT. 3. N° 15,685.
WILLIAMS' COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

(1 SHEET)

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1890



[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale]

LONDON. Printed by DARLINGTON and SON Ld.
for Her Majesty's Stationery Office. 1891.

Mulby & Sons, Photo-Litho

N^o 15,685



A.D. 1890



Date of Application, 3rd Oct., 1890

Complete Specification Left, 19th Nov., 1890—Accepted, 20th Dec., 1890

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

A Combined Bread Knife and Server.

I, RICHARD OWEN WILLIAMS, of 8, Noble Street, in the City of London, Agent, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

My invention consists of a combined bread knife and bread server whereby bread may be cut and served with the same instrument, instead of using a separate serving
5 fork, as usual.

The invention consists in forming, at, or near, the end of the knife blade, prongs adapted to pierce and retain the cut piece of bread, said prongs being formed out of the metal of the blade itself.

Dated this 3rd day of October 1890.

R. O. WILLIAMS.

By A. M. & Wm. Clark,
53, Chancery Lane, London, Patent Agents.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

A Combined Bread Knife and Server.

15 I, RICHARD OWEN WILLIAMS, of 8, Noble Street, in the City of London, Agent, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

20 My invention consists of a combined bread knife and bread server whereby bread may be both cut and served at table instead of a separate serving fork being used for the latter purpose as usual.

The invention consists in forming at or near the end of the knife blade, prongs adapted to pierce and retain the cut piece of bread, said prongs being formed out of the metal of the blade itself.

25 The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing which shows the preferred form and position of the prongs *a* at the end of the blade *b*. The blade is of the ordinary form except that instead of the back edge being rounded off at the end as usual, three prongs *a* of about equal length are formed as shown in the drawing by stamping out and grinding up in the ordinary way of making such
30 blades. The prong *a'* is made wider than the others in order to allow for grinding the cutting edge thereof and also to provide sufficient strength to admit of its being thrust into the loaf without fracturing it. It is preferred that the points of the prongs should be directed in the line of the blade and handle as shown, so that in serving a piece of bread therewith, the instrument will be held in the same way
35 as an ordinary bread serving fork, but the points of the prongs might be directed slightly backwards without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

40 The herein described combined bread knife and bread server consisting of a
[Price 6d.]

Williams' Combined Bread Knife and Server.

knife blade with prongs formed at the end thereof and in one therewith, substantially as specified.

Dated this 19th day of November 1890.

R. O. WILLIAMS.

By A. M. & Wm. Clark,
53, Chancery Lane, London, Patent Agents.

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London : Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by Darling & Son, Ltd.—1891.